



LIBRARY

County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1964



HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND THE MAYORESS, MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE NEW MOBILE CLINIC ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1964.

Reading from left to right, the group consists of :

MR. A. M. WOLL, Town Clerk ; MR. K. P. LEES, Chief Clerk, Health Department ; ALDERMAN F. J. LONGSTAFFE, J.P., Chairman of Education Committee ; Miss H. M. WHITE, Superintendent Nursing Officer ; COUNCILLOR E. TRESATHERIC, Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee ; ALDERMAN H. TURNER, Vice-Chairman of Children's Committee ; THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR G. R. ATKINSON, J.P., Chairman of Health Committee ; DR. D. J. ROBERTS, Medical Officer of Health ; ALDERMAN T. A. TYSON, J.P., Vice-Chairman of Education Committee ; MRS. G. R. ATKINSON, THE MAYORESS ; COUNCILLOR G. E. CONNELL, Chairman of Watch Committee ; ALDERMAN G. D. HASTWELL, O.B.E., Chairman of Finance and Estate Committee.

C O N T E N T S

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Members of the Health Committee.

Staff of the Health Department.

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 - (iv) Ophthalmic Treatment.
 - (v) Illegitimate Children.
 - (vi) Welfare Foods.
 - (vii) Family Planning Clinic.
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 - (ix) Health Visiting.
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 - (xv) Convalescence.
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 - (xvii) Health Education.
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 - (xix) Chiropody.
4. Mental Health Services.
5. Port Health.
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 - (i) Housing.
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1964.**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Gentlemen,

The latter part of the year saw the temporary departure of Dr. P. A. Gardner, on the D.P.H. Course, and the departure of Dr. M. T. Gyi into General Practice, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Gyi for all the work he has done during his period with the Department. We were very pleased during the year to welcome Dr. A. Hazelden, Dr. R. K. Majumdar and Dr. W. Slater.

The population as given by the Registrar General for mid-1964 shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year, but, in fact, the population is remarkably constant, as can be seen by consulting the appropriate table. The Infant Mortality Rate shows an astonishing fall from 24.78 to 16.83 and this figure is the second lowest Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded for the town. Unfortunately there has been a compensatory increase in the Stillbirth Rate from 14.82 to 21.42, and this is reflected in the Perinatal Mortality Rate, which shows a rise from 31.39 to 37.89. There has been a slight increase in the Illegitimate Birth Rate but I am glad to say that this figure is still well below the national average. The adjusted Live Birth Rate shows a rise from 18.17 to 19.13, which is slightly above the national average.

During the year there was that most tragic of all events—a maternal death. Over the last decade there has been a steady improvement in the maternal death rate, and I have no doubts in my own mind that the present number of deaths will be halved in the next 10-15 years.

Deaths from lung cancer have shown an increase from 46 for 1963 to 52 for the year under review. There can hardly be any member of the population in this country who is unaware of the relationship between smoking and lung cancer. The problem would now appear to be one not so much of education, but of finding the means of enabling people to stop smoking and of preventing the non-smokers from taking up the habit.

In the early part of the year there was a severe epidemic of rubella in the town which, during its peak, probably reached 300—400 cases a week. Fortunately most of the lay public is now well aware of the associated danger between rubella in the early months of pregnancy and damage to the foetus. As a result, many expectant mothers in this category consulted their family doctors and received gamma globulin where indicated. Thankfully, too, the epidemic did not outstrip the supplies of gamma globulin so that the situation was never reached where expectant mothers in need of gamma globulin had to be told that no further supplies were available. So far as the Health Department is aware, no foetus suffered damage as the result of this outbreak.

An "At Risk" register was introduced during the course of the year on the lines laid down by Dr. Mary Sheridan of the Ministry of Health, and has proved to be a tremendous help to the Health Visitors when making their first visit.

The notification of congenital abnormalities was begun on a national basis and is of use both locally and centrally. This scheme was obviously stimulated by the thalidomide disaster and both this scheme and the "At Risk" register indicate a changing emphasis in relation to health and disease.

I am glad to say that the new Mobile Clinic came into use during the year, and though some modifications will be necessary, it has proved a great success. I should add, however, that a mobile clinic is no adequate substitute for permanent clinic accommodation.

The number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics increased during the year and at the time of writing the number of attendances has increased in quite a fantastic manner, and indicates, I think, that this is a service very much appreciated and desired by the mothers of the town. It is therefore with great regret that I have to report that no further progress has been made in regard to the new clinic as part of the Community Centre scheme for Walney, except to include a second Dental Surgery in the scheme so as to improve the working of the dental side of the clinic when a Dental Auxiliary is appointed. Sites for other clinics in the town have been approved in principle in the Holbeck and Dalton Lane areas, but these are very much in the initial stages and no date can at present be given when they are likely to be built.

There is at the present time a tremendous shortage of Health Visitors, District Nurses, and Midwives, and this Department has not been alone in its difficulties in finding trained staff. The shortage of Health Visitors has been compensated for to some extent by the use of part-time S.R.N. personnel as clinic nurses, so as to enable the Health Visitors to carry out their more specialised duties. This has in fact, worked extremely well, as most of the clinic nurses are married and unable to work full time. For the first time, also, State Enrolled Nurses have been appointed to the District Nursing Service and each State Enrolled Nurse works under the guidance and supervision of a trained District Nurse. So far, the general overall shortage of Midwives has not affected the Department and we are very fortunate that this has been so. Trichloroethylene inhalers were introduced into the District Midwifery Service for the first time and their use has proved highly successful and of considerable benefit to both the mother and the midwife.

The Home Help Service is of vital importance in enabling the treatment of patients to be carried out in the home, and the service was further strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Home Help Organiser in the early part of the year. The Home Help Service provided in this town is most extensive. Many patients are in fact receiving the services of a home help every day of the week and quite often twice per day for each day of the week. It should be pointed out, however, that any case that requires twenty-four hours per day attention from the domiciliary services should be in hospital, and though there is a Night "Sitter In" Service, this can only function during the time that it takes for a hospital bed to be found.

The medical staffing side also ran into difficulties throughout the year, and use was made of lady doctors in and around the area on a sessional basis. This in fact worked extremely well, though I am glad to say that our difficulties in this direction have been resolved.

The vaccination and immunisation state of the pre-school children in the town is extremely good for the north-west region, and according to figures supplied by the Ministry of Health for children born in 1962, Barrow was at the top of the list for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and second in the case of vaccination against poliomyelitis, but I should add that though our figures are extremely good for the north-west, they are nowhere near as good as the figures obtained for many of the southern regions. Though I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the doctors and nurses responsible for this success, there is no room for complacency.

Further progress was made towards improving the Mental Health Service, and at the time of writing this report I am able to say that the services for both the severely sub-normal and the mentally ill should show a considerable improvement during 1965. The Local Authority again showed its wisdom in regard to the training of staff by sending Miss Y. Rowe on a two-year course leading to the Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. The children at the Junior Training Centre were taken on an annual holiday by Miss D. Woodhead, the Training Centre Supervisor. This was another new venture and one which I hope will continue.

During the year, the parents who acted as escorts on the transport provided for the children by the Local Authority were replaced at their own request by paid staff. The Parent-Teacher Association which had been formed in the previous year was re-formed into the Barrow Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

The Ministry of Health had decided not to ask for a revision of the Local Authority's Ten Year Plan in 1964, but, in fact, further additions and modifications have been made, as such a plan is not a static thing and obviously must be changed according to changing needs.

There was an interesting incident on the environmental side when an animal that had died from anthrax was butchered in a knacker's yard and the meat sent to a pet shop in the town. When it was finally discovered that this animal had died from anthrax, the meat had been sold to approximately 36 people. All but one or two were unknown to the shopkeeper. I am glad to say that with the help of the press all these people, so far as we are aware, were traced, the meat recovered and destroyed, and the people who had handled the meat put on prophylactic treatment with the co-operation of their family doctors. All pets who had eaten this meat received veterinary supervision and prophylactic treatment, and I am glad to say that there were no untoward results in either humans or their pets.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROBERTS,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Barrow-in-Furness.

Telephone No. Barrow 600, Extension 63.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor	....	....	....	....	Councillor G. R. Atkinson, J.P.
Deputy Mayor		....	....		Councillor H. Bannister

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	....	....	....	....	Councillor G. R. Atkinson, J.P.
Vice-Chairman	....	....	....		Councillor E. Trescatheric.
					Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.
					Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.
					Alderman H. Turner.
					Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.
					Councillor H. Bannister.
					Councillor G. E. Connell.
					Councillor T. I. Cummings (until December, 1964).
					Councillor W. M. Gabbatt.
					Councillor J. Garner.
					Councillor A. Power.
					Councillor T. McNulty.
					Councillor I. W. Swallow (until November, 1964).
					Councillor C. W. Ward.
					Councillor J. L. Jackson (from December, 1964).

STAFF

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer	....	....	....	....	D. J. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Port Medical Officer and School Medical Officer....	....	....	....	....	P. A. Gardner, L.A.H.
Assistant Medical Officers and School School Medical Officers	....	....	....	....	A. Hazelden, M.B., B.S. (appointed 14.9.64) R. K. Majumdar, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H. (appointed 24.11.64) M. T. Gyi, M.B., D.T.M. & H. (resigned 30.11.64)
Principal School Dental Officer	....	....	....	....	D. D. Watts, M.Sc., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	....	....	....	....	Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon	....	....	....	....	R. Harrison, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Chest Physician	....	....	....	....	J. R. Edge, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon	....	....	....	....	G. T. Bedford, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Consultant Venereologist	....	....	....	....	J. F. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Obstetric Surgeon	....	....	....	....	G. R. Stoneham, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.

Public Analyst	G. H. Walker, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Additional Public Analyst	A. G. Bushnell, F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	J. Shanks, a.b.c.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspec- tor and Port Health Officer	J. W. McGarry, a.b.c.
Abattoir and Auction Mart Superin- tendent	A. A. Kay, a.b.c.d.
Public Health Inspector for Meat and Food Inspection	W. McLennon, b.e. (Resigned 24.5.64) R. L. Cooke, a, b (Appointed 27.7.64)
District Public Health Inspectors	J. D. Frankland, a.b. T. B. Nuttall, a.b.c. (Resigned 13.9.64) D. Sayles, a. G. Woodall, a.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss H. M. White, f.h.j.k.l.
Health Visitors/School Nurses	Miss A. W. Cant, f.h.j. Miss D. Latham, f.h.j.k. Miss S. B. White, f.h.i.j.m. Miss G. Buchanan, h.j.k. Miss S. Scott, f.h.j. Miss A. Quinn, h.j. Miss D. J. Thomlinson, f.h.j. (resigned 30.6.64) Miss P. C. Thompson, f.h.j. Mrs. H. J. Carling, f.h.k. (appointed 22.7.64) Mrs. I. C. Maddison, h.j.k. (appointed 20.7.65) Miss M. Goodman, f.h.j. (appointed 1.12.64)
Student Health Visitor	Miss J. Lindop, h.k. (course commenced 28.9.64)
School Nurses	Miss N. McFarlane, f.h.i.j.
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. J. Kenny, h.g. (appointed 24.2.64) Mrs. J. Kendall (appointed 10.2.64, resigned 12.6.64) Mrs. G. H. Pashley, h. (part-time) Mrs. F. Topping, h.r. (appointed 10.2.64) (part-time)
Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife	Miss T. G. Pollard, f.h.j.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor/ School Nurse	Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j.
Domiciliary Midwives	Miss A. Bagshaw, f. Miss G. M. Fytche, f. Miss T. Potts, f.h. Mrs. M. Railton, f. Miss G. M. Moore, f.h. (part-time). Miss M. Knight, f.h. Mrs. D. Williams, f.g.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Assistant Superintendent	....	....	Miss E. M. Jackson, f.h.k.
District Nursing Sisters	....	....	Miss D. Moscrop, f.h.i.k. (Retired 25.11.64)
			Miss J. Lindop, h.k. (Student Health Visitor from 28.9.64)
			Mrs. E. Preston, h.
			Mrs. A. T. Diamond, h. (retired 15.10.64)
			Mrs. B. Parry, f.h.
			Mrs. C. T. Watling, f.h.k.
			Mrs. W. M. Davey, h.k.
			Mrs. M. J. Cringle, h.
			Miss M. Cooksey, g. (appointed 26.11.64)
			Mrs. D. Hallett, g. (appointed 27.7.64)
			Miss M. Hartlebury, f.h. (appointed 1.10.64)
			Miss K. Muldoon, g. (appointed 7.12.64)
			Miss A. C. Roy, h. (appointed 19.10.64)
			Mr. G. V. Lomas, h.s. (appointed 14.12.64)
Physiotherapist	....	....	Miss M. Johnson, n.
Speech Therapist	....	....	Miss M. Hall, o (resigned 27.6.64)
Ambulance Officer	....	....	J. H. Smethurst.
Supervisor, George Hastwell Training Centre	....	....	Miss D. Woodhead, p.
Assistant Supervisors	....	....	Miss E. D. Williamson, p.
			Mrs. D. Hall
			Miss Y. Rowe (trainee)
			Mrs. B. Nicholson (part-time) (resigned 31.8.64)
			Mrs. A. Williamson (appointed 7.9.64)
Mental Welfare Officers	....	....	H. Hughes.
			R. Rimmer.
Chief Clerk	....	....	K. P. Lees.
Senior Clerk	....	....	Miss H. Nash (retired 15.4.64)
			Miss M. Buchanan (appointed 1.6.64)
Senior Clerk, School Health	....	....	Miss K. Wilson.

CODING

- a. Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board.
- b. Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection).
- c. Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection).
- d. Cert. R.S.I. (Sanitary Science).
- e. Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland).
- f. State Certified Midwife.
- g. State Enrolled Nurse.
- h. State Registered Nurse.
- i. State Registered Fever Nurse.
- j. Health Visitor's Certificate.
- k. Queen's Nurse.
- l. Housekeeping Certificate.
- m. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
- n. Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists.
- o. Licentiate of the College of Speech Therapists.
- p. N.A.M.H. Diploma.
- q. Ophthalmic Certificate.
- r. British Tuberculosis Association Certificate.
- s. Registered Sick Children's Nurse.

Section 1

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1964

Area	11,003 acres		
Population (Census 1961)	64,927		
Population (Mid 1964)	65,180		
Rateable Value	£2,113,251		
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£8,000		
No. of dwellinghouses	21,309		
	1964	1963	England and Wales 1964
Deaths	822	923	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.61	14.13	11.3
Date Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	12.97	14.55	
Live Births	1188	1130	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.22	17.30	18.4
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	19.13	18.17	
Stillbirths	26	17	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	21.42	14.82	16.3
Total live and stillbirths	1214	1147	
No. of illegitimate births	59	53	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births	49.66	46.90	
Infant deaths	20	28	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	16.83	24.78	20.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	16.95	18.87	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	13.47	17.70	13.8
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 7 days)	11.78	16.81	
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 7 days—28 days)	1.68	0.88	
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 29 days—12 months)	3.37	7.08	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	37.89	31.39	
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	4.97	4.69	
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	1	Nil	226
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births	0.824	Nil	0.25
*Area Comparability Factor Deaths	1.03	1.03	
do. Births	1.05	1.05	

POPULATION TRENDS

1955	65,350	1960	64,580
1956	65,290	1961	64,710
1957	64,870	1962	64,890
1958	64,450	1963	65,310
1959	64,470	1964	65,180

The age-sex structure of the population is approximately as follows :—

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE				%	Nos.
0—4 years	....	....	....	7.7	5,019
5—9 years	....	....	....	7.1	4,628
10—14 years	....	....	....	8.4	5,475
Males 15—44	....	....	....	19.1	12,449
Females 15—44	....	....	....	19.5	12,710
Males 45—64	....	....	....	12.8	8,343
Females 45—59	....	....	....	10.2	6,648
Males 65 and over	....	....	....	4.9	3,194
Females 60 and over	....	....	....	10.3	6,714

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

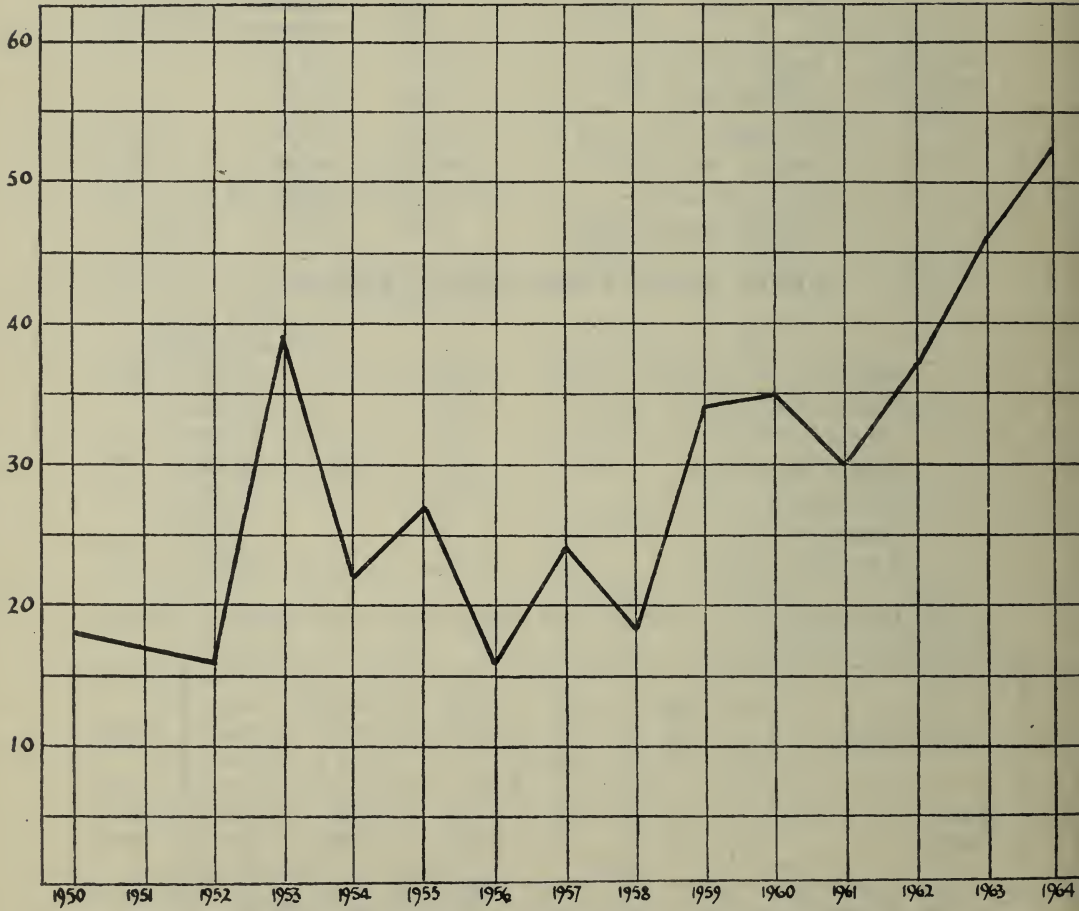
	No.	Rate per 1,000 population
Diseases of Circulatory System	368	5.646
Coronary Thrombosis	185	2.838
All Cancers	159	2.439
Cancer of the Lung	52	0.797
Pneumonia	43	0.660
Bronchitis	40	0.614
T.B., Respiratory	1	0.015

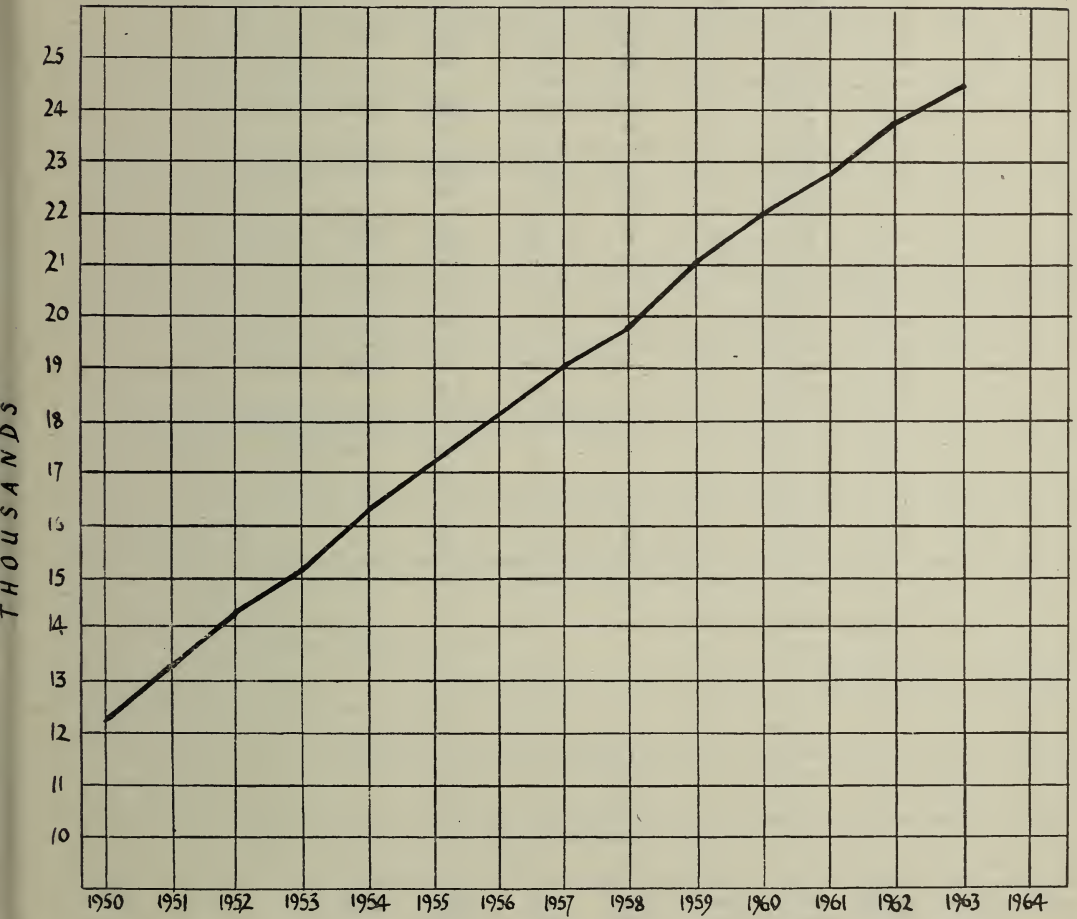
The 185 deaths due to coronary disease were distributed throughout age and sex groups as follows :—

Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	4	15	27	39	32	117
Female	1	3	2	28	34	68

The distribution of 52 deaths from lung cancer was as follows :

Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	—	4	29	9	3	45
Female	1	—	—	4	2	7

BARROW-IN-FURNESS : DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER.

ENGLAND & WALES: DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER.

DEATHS IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE, 1964

	Sex	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total	Grand Total
Diseases of the Circulatory System	M. F.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	4 2	18 7	38 10	48 42	81 118	189 181	370
Neoplasms	M. F.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 4	11 6	42 16	21 22	18 23	94 71	165
Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	M. F.	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	2 4	11 6	21 13	15 23	51 48	99
Diseases of the Respiratory System	M. F.	1 1	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	4 1	8 2	19 8	20 17	54 30	84
Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	M. F.	1 —	2 1	1 1	1 —	2 —	3 1	3 2	4 —	1 2	5 11	23 18	41
Diseases of the Digestive System	M. F.	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 1	3 1	1 7	9 11	20
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	M. F.	7 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 6	13
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	3 1	— —	4 3	8 4	12
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases.....	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	3 2	5
Symptoms, Senility & Ill-defined Conditions	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	2 2	4
Diseases of the Blood & Blood Forming Organs	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	1 2	3
Congenital Malformations	M. F.	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	2
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	2
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1
Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	M. F.	10 10	2 4	3 1	2 1	3 3	12 8	39 21	110 38	115 90	146 204	442 380	822
GRAND TOTAL		20	6	4	3	6	20	60	148	205	350	822	822

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS

					Totals	
		Male	Female		1964	1963
Scarlet Fever	....	10	6		16	28
Measles	....	477	486		963	453
Meningococcal Infection	....	2	1		3	2
Acute Pneumonia	....	3	1		4	26
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	23*	6		29	26
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	1	—		1	4
Whooping Cough	....	15	9		24	9
Dysentery	....	5	3		8	8
Food Poisoning	....	—	2		2	15
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					302	571

*—includes two posthumous notifications.

Section 2.

General Public Health

PUBLIC CLEANSING UNIT

This Unit was used three times during the year for the disinfection of clothing and bedding from infested households. Additionally ambulance blankets are disinfested from time to time and all the blankets from the Open Air School are treated during each of the three main school holidays.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The facilities provided for the School Health Service can be extended to children of pre-school age, but the necessity for treatment for verminous conditions in this age group is now a rarity.

WATER

Mr. H. C. Postlethwaite, the Engineer and Manager of the Furness Water Board, has kindly supplied the following information :

"The water supply to all parts of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.

The following is a summary of bacteriological analyses :

	Poaka Beck		Duddon		Distribution System
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Treated	
Satisfactory	10	50	—	40	80
Not satisfactory (With B. Coli)	—	5 (0)	—	6 (2)	6 (3)
Total	10	55	—	46	86

Chemical analyses of the raw and treated water have been carried out on six occasions. In each case the Analyst reports that the water is suitable for a public supply. Additional examinations have been made in several cases to investigate complaints of taste and smell and where necessary mains have been flushed out or cleaned.

Before treatment the water has plumbo-solvent action, and this is corrected by treatment recommended by the Authority's Consultant Analyst.

No serious contamination of the raw water occurred. Gathering grounds and stream courses are patrolled regularly so that any cases of pollution may be dealt with.

All the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water. There are no supplies by standpipes.

The fluoride content of water supplied from the River Duddon and from Poaka Beck is nil. In the case of Thorncliffe Road Borehole the fluoride was 0.05 p.p.m. in January, 1963."

The following reports of analytical examinations relate to samples obtained from the various sources.

Tap water taken from dwelling house in Cheltenham Street, Barrow-in-Furness

CHEMICAL RESULTS										Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180° C.										90
Chlorine as chlorides										18
Free ammonia										0·07
Albuminoid ammonia										0·04
Nitrogen as nitrates										0·50
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80° F.)										2·7
Total hardness										43
Permanent hardness										18
Temporary hardness										25
Lead and Copper										none
Iron										trace
Appearance and Colour										Hazen degrees 5, clear, exceedingly pale yellow
Smell and Taste										satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit										satisfactory
pH value										8·0
Residual chlorine										0·03 p.p.m.

Poaka Beck Treated Water

[illegible]

Poaka Beck Raw Water

CHEMICAL RESULTS										Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180°C.										105
Chlorine as chlorides										13
Free ammonia										0.04
Albuminoid ammonia										0.08
Nitrogen as nitrates										trace
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)										1.4
Total hardness										50
Permanent hardness										20
Temporary hardness										30
Lead and Copper										none
Iron										none
Appearance and colour....										Hazen degrees 10, almost clear and pale yellow
Smell and Taste										satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit										satisfactory
pH value										7.2
Residual chlorine										none

River Duddon treated

[illegible]

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SEWERAGE IN BARROW

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. N. Flitcroft, has kindly contributed the following interesting information regarding sewerage in the Borough.

WEST AVENUE/PARK DRIVE STORM RELIEF SEWER AND HOLDING TANK, CAVENDISH DOCK FEEDER

The construction of this sewer, which is to relieve flooding in West Avenue, Park Drive and Greengate Street areas of the town, is nearing completion as also is the construction of the concrete holding tank in Cavendish Dock Feeder, which is being constructed to meet the requirements of the Lancashire River Board regarding discharge of storm water into the Feeder. The total estimated cost of these two works is £133,000.

FREDERICK STREET PUMPING STATION :

Manufacturing of additional screens and pumps is almost completed and it is anticipated that both will be installed in the next two or three months at an estimated cost of £21,000.

DALTON LANE :

New surface water and sewage sewers have been constructed in Dalton Lane and a new surface water sewer at the Amphitheatre, Furness Abbey, and these are already receiving flow from new houses in the Hawcoat area.

HOLBECK

The Council has approved a scheme for new sewers in the Holbeck area to allow for development of land there. Detailed schemes are in preparation in my office for submission to the Ministry. The estimated cost is £50,000.

DALTON SEWER

Because of staffing difficulties little progress has been made in the advancement of the Dalton Sewer Scheme. The Council has now decided that consulting engineers be appointed.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACTS AND CLEAN RIVERS (ESTUARIES AND TIDAL WATERS) ACTS

The Corporation is working in close liaison with the Lancashire River Board regarding improvement of sewage effluents to streams and tidal waters. The position regarding major schemes is as follows :—

(a) NORTH SCALE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

The contract has been let for the construction of this small disposal works and it is anticipated that it will be in operation in a few months' time.

(b) PALACE NOOK SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has approved this scheme in principle ; design is in an advanced stage and it is anticipated that construction will commence this year.

NORTH WALNEY HOUSING ESTATE

New screens are to be installed at the septic tanks serving this estate and it is anticipated that they will be in operation in the course of the next few months.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

I am grateful to the Chief Constable, Mr. J. Aston, who is also the Chief Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, for the following information :—

“ During 1964, 13 visits were made to the registered common lodging house at 74, Crellin Street, which is the only common lodging house registered in this Borough. During these visits, it was noted that lime-washing had been carried out in the Spring and Autumn.

On Wednesday, 11th November, 1964, the Lodging House was inspected by my Inspector Carr, who reported as follows :—

‘ In general, the cleanliness of the premises was reasonable. It was obvious that all rooms and kitchens had been recently lime-washed. The rooms and passageways are covered with tar and creosoted around the skirting boards and for a height of 3’ around the walls. Some of the room walls had been re-tarred, but not all of them. It was also obvious that the floors in all rooms had been scrubbed regularly and that the toilets, which were clean, had been recently lime-washed.

The keeper, Mr. Morgan was informed that the following work must be carried out immediately, and that the premises would be inspected again in a week’s time to ensure that this had been done :—

1. All windows of the premises to be cleaned inside and out.
2. Completion of the tarring of the walls in all the rooms and passageways.
3. The staircase to be scrubbed.’

On Tuesday, 17th November, 1964, these premises were again inspected when it was found that the work detailed above had been satisfactorily carried out.

Inspector Carr further stated that the living conditions in these premises are low compared with modern standards.”

Section 3.

Provision of Health Services for the Area

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT MORTALITY

25 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 20 cases, giving a rate of 16.83.

Of the 20 deaths, 14 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 37.89, that is the number of infant deaths under one week added to the stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. Of the remaining 6 deaths, two occurred between one and four weeks and 4 between the ages of four weeks and a year.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

Registered Births			Infant Deaths		Stillbirths		Neonatal Deaths		Perinatal Deaths	
Year	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1955	924	14.14	29	31.38	30	31.44	13	14.07	41	42.97
1956	982	15.04	28	28.51	22	21.91	21	21.40	39	38.84
1957	975	15.03	26	26.66	19	19.11	15	15.38	34	34.20
1958	981	15.16	19	19.36	19	19.00	14	14.27	32	32.00
1959	1021	15.99	15	14.69	28	26.69	9	8.81	33	31.45
1960	1066	16.50	19	17.82	23	21.12	16	15.00	39	35.81
1961	1108	16.69	22	19.85	18	15.98	16	14.44	33	30.19
1962	1176	18.12	27	22.95	12	10.10	19	16.15	30	25.25
1963	1130	17.30	28	24.78	17	14.82	20	17.70	36	31.39
1964	1188	18.22	20	16.83	26	21.42	16	13.47	40	27.89

The causes of the 20 infant deaths were :—

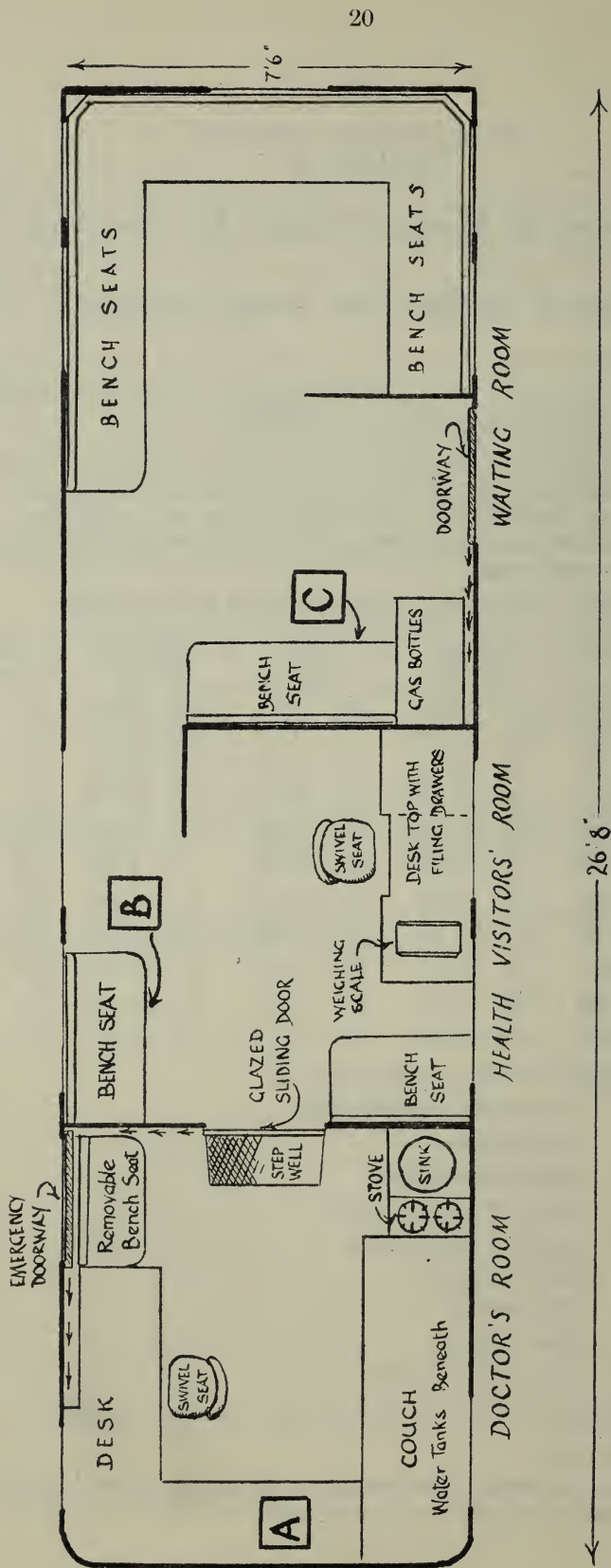
Congenital malformation	....	....	1
Prematurity	....	....	10
Bronchopneumonia	....	....	2
Other ill-defined causes	....	....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	....	....	1
Gastro-enteritis	....	....	2
Myocarditis	....	....	1
Heat pyrexia	....	....	1
Intercranial damage	....	....	1

Of the 26 stillbirths, 6 were delivered at home and 20 in hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death during the year, the cause of death being obstetric shock due to post-partum hæmorrhage.

PLAN OF MOBILE CLINIC



A **B** **C** Positions for fan-controlled electric storage heaters.

A Below working top

B **C** Size of Bench Seats to be reduced & heaters to be installed.

LIVE BIRTHS

1,188 live births were notified compared with 1,130 last year.

CLINICS

Infant Welfare Clinic sessions at the Central Clinic were held on three afternoons weekly, and the Mobile Clinic was stationed on alternate half days at Bedford Street, Flass Lane, Ormsgill, Cambridge Street, Barrow Island and Baldwin Street. A session is also held each Wednesday afternoon in the Community Hall, Walney Island, and the Mobile Clinic is also stationed at Earnsie Point and Rampside on alternate fortnightly Friday mornings.

The average daily attendances at the Central Clinic showed an increase on the previous year, 34.2 (32.1 during 1963), and at the Mobile Clinic (including the Community Hall) attendances had risen slightly to 36.0 (35.1 in 1963).

On 23rd November, a new Mobile Clinic was brought into use, replacing the old Mobile Clinic, which had been in service since 1953, when it was converted from a single deck bus, which was first registered in 1933.

The new Clinic is an articulated unit, consisting of a Karrier Bantam towing vehicle and a trailer. The trailer portion was "purpose built" as a clinic by Messrs. Cravens-Homalloy Ltd., of Preston, to Health Department specifications, on a Scammell chassis. The clinic body is of light alloy construction, on a framework of aluminium alloy sections, and lined with faced hardboard. The bodywork is fully insulated.

The Clinic is divided into three compartments—a Waiting Room, a Health Visitor's Room and a Doctor's Room. The Waiting Room provides a little more seating accommodation than in the old Clinic, and by positioning the passage into the Health Visitor's Room at the side instead of centrally, more working space is available in this room and more privacy is ensured. There are seats for mothers who are seeing the Health Visitor and for those waiting to see the Doctor. This room also contains a Health Visitor's desk containing drawers for record cards for every child attending the Clinic, and a baby weighing scales. The Doctor's Room has a desk, examination couch, cupboards and a wash basin with hot water geyser.

Each room is heated by gas heaters and lighting is by 12-volt batteries. It has been found that the heating in each room has not been adequate during cold weather, and it is hoped to effect an improvement, during 1965, by installing night storage heaters.

As with the old Mobile Clinic, the new one will carry child welfare facilities to the more distant parts of the town, and will be increasingly useful as the extensive housing schemes develop. At present, nine areas of the town are visited, namely, Barrow Island, Matlock Road, Flass Lane, Bedford Street, Earnsie Bay, Rampside, Cambridge Street, Ormsgill and Baldwin Street.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Sessions are held on Thursday afternoons at the Welfare Centre and were conducted by Mr. G. R. Stoneham, Consultant Obstetrician, until Dr. A. Hazelden, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, took over the running of the Clinic in September. Midwives' own cases attend on Wednesday afternoons, when relaxation classes are also held.

50 relaxation and mothercraft classes on Wednesday afternoons for ante-natal and post-natal patients were conducted by the midwives, and 41 women made 193 attendances.

The attendances at the ante-natal Clinic during 1964 were 417 against 556 in 1963. The number of women attending was 84 in 1964; 101 in 1963. 46 sessions were held.

Additionally, 1,187 attendances (1,068 in 1963) were made by 339 midwives' cases (314 in 1963) who had booked their own doctors for their confinements.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 75 premature infants were born alive. 10 were born at home, 6 being retained at home, and these survived. 1 of the infants transferred to hospital died before the end of the first week, and the remaining 3 survived. Of 65 born in hospital, 5 died within 24 hours, 8 died before the end of the first week and the remaining 52 survived.

	Died in 24 hours	Died 1 day— 1 month	Survived 1 month	Total
Born at home and retained at home	Nil	Nil	6	6
Born at home and transferred to hospital	Nil	1	3	4
Born in hospital	5	8	52	65
Total	5	9	61	75

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 42 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 28 expectant and nursing mothers and 222 children under 5 were examined, and 19 mothers and 242 children completed courses of treatment during the year.

The Council has no workshop for producing dentures, and the work is carried out by local mechanics.

Facilities for X-Ray are available at North Lonsdale Hospital.

The following tables show the work done :

	Examined	Completed Courses of Treatment
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	28	19
Children under 5	222	242

	Scal- ing and Gum treat- ment	Fill- ings	Silver Nit- rate treat- ment	Ex- trac- tions	Gen- eral An- aesth- etics	Dentures Provided	
						Full Upper or Lower	Par- tial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	27	18	—	37	6	3	4
Children under 5	29	106	147	299	145	—	—

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

68 children made 121 attendances and 14 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children attended the clinic for the following conditions :—

Errors of refraction	....	....	....	....	8
Congenital abnormalities	....	....	....	....	1
Disorders of ocular motility	....	....	....	....	33
Epicanthus	....	....	....	....	2
Post-operative squints under observation	....	....	....	....	2
Nothing abnormal detected	....	....	....	....	21

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 59 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 49·66 per 1,000 live births.

Ante-natal care is available for unmarried as well as married women, and during the year 8 were cared for in the St. Monica Maternity Home, Kendal.

WELFARE FOODS SCHEME

A Welfare Food Shop managed by the Health Department is situated in the town centre.

Ministry Welfare Foods are available on sale to all expectant and nursing mothers and their young children, and to handicapped children. National Dried Milk as an alternative to liquid milk is available to children under one year of age; Orange Juice is obtainable for children up to the age of five years and one month; Cod Liver Oil for children up to the age of five years, and Vitamin A and D tablets for expectant mothers during pregnancy and for 30 weeks after their baby is born.

The shop also carries a large and varied stock of proprietary infant foods which are available to any mother whose infant, as shown by the clinic card, regularly attends the Welfare Clinic and has been to one within four weeks.

Expectant and nursing mothers attending the maternity hospital and Local Authority clinics can also purchase proprietary foods on production of a recognised card from the clinic concerned.

TABLE OF WELFARE FOODS SOLD IN THE SHOP

Year	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
1957	21,966	63,425	6,074	2,996
1958	21,352	38,066	3,910	2,984
1959	21,684	40,836	3,886	3,101
1960	16,107	37,631	3,573	2,805
1961	11,496	22,110	2,948	2,091
1962	11,074	13,108	1,633	982
1963	10,349	16,267	1,749	968
1964	8,755	16,594	1,759	999

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to £10,124 in the year, and of Ministry foods to £2,300.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

36 children made 153 attendances at the 11 clinics held.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

102 children attended for treatment on 1,111 occasions, and, additionally, 7 children had remedial exercises in 133 attendances.

Miss M. Johnson, Physiotherapist, reports as follows :—

“ This year more sessions for treatment have been spent outside the Welfare Clinic. A session has now been started at the George Hastwell Training Centre on Monday morning, for the treatment chiefly of the Cerebral Palsied Children. Five sessions out of ten are spent treating these children, and the number is likely to be increased again throughout the coming year. Up to date there are forty-nine such cases on treatment. Thirty-three referred for treatment through the Pædiatric Department, North Lonsdale Hospital, and sixteen referred through the Public Health Department.

Work amongst the Physically Handicapped Children at Roa Island Special School is also steadily on the increase, but is greatly restricted due to lack of suitable accommodation, particularly in the case of Group Therapy, which is so beneficial to these children. This situation is likely to get worse, as each year, more Cerebral Palsied Children will be referred for treatment.

There is little new to report on the cases referred for physiotherapy treatment through the Infant Welfare Clinic, except to say there has been a steady decrease in the numbers over the last three years.”

CEREBRAL PALSY CLINIC

A Cerebral Palsy Clinic is conducted at the North Lonsdale Hospital by Dr. M. B. Morris, Pædiatrician ; treatments are carried out on two sessions weekly by the Authority's Physiotherapist.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The local branch of the Family Planning Association has continued to hold Clinics on alternate Wednesday mornings and alternate Wednesday evenings at the Welfare Centre. The branch Medical-Officer-in-Charge and a nurse are in attendance at each session.

The following information has been extracted from the Branch Annual Return, which has been kindly supplied by the Honorary Secretary :—

Number of sessions held	....	....	50
Number of new patients	....	....	230
Number of transfers	....	....	29
Number of check visits	....	....	683
Number of supply visits	....	....	426
Number of post orders	....	....	250
Total number of patients	....	....	541

Patients were recommended to the Clinic from the following sources :—

Family doctor	....	....	....	57
Clinic patient or friend	....	....	....	122
Local Authority	....	....	....	2
Hospital Services	....	....	....	6
Headquarters	....	....	....	1
Press, radio and television	....	....	....	37
Other sources	....	....	....	5

Kind of advice required :—

Pre-maritals	30
Birth control	197
Marital difficulty	3

Age at first visits :—

Under 20	21
20—24	91
25—29	57
30—34	36
35 and over	25

Number of pregnancies at patient's first visit :—

None	56
One	51
Two	59
Three	32
Four	20
Five	8
Six or more	4

Number of patients using Oral Contraceptives 162

Total number of Cytological Smears taken 238

The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. White, has contributed commentaries on the Nursing Services.

MIDWIFERY

There were no changes in the midwifery staff during the year.

307 patients were delivered at home, of whom 267 were doctors' booked cases. Several emergencies were admitted to hospital and transferred back to the district midwife when the emergency was over. The staff of Risedale Hospital are always very co-operative with these cases and the midwives have the satisfaction of knowing that their cases will be admitted if necessary.

The use of gas and air machines on the district was largely discontinued during the year, and each midwife was issued with a trichloroethylene apparatus. The introduction of this type of analgesia apparatus has caused no difficulties and the mothers have found a considerable improvement in the degree of relief obtained. These inhalers are also considerably lighter than the old gas and air machines, and apart from their greater efficiency, this decrease in weight has been a great help to the midwives in carrying out their duties. At the time of writing the midwives have also been issued with oxygen sparklets as an aid to resuscitating new-born babies.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

These classes have been continued throughout the year and have proved extremely beneficial to the expectant mothers, especially the primigravidae.

The need for ante-natal care is explained so that the mothers are able to take an intelligent interest in the procedures which take place and realise the important part that they have to play.

The importance of correct diet and an adequate amount of exercise and rest are discussed.

Advice is given on the preparation of the home for the confinement.

Feeding of the baby is discussed and whilst breast feeding is encouraged, the correct methods of artificial feeding are considered.

The mothers are prepared for the confinement itself with discussions, demonstrations with the Birth Atlas, leaflets and films. They are introduced to the analgesia apparatus and this has been very helpful to them whilst actually in labour.

Methods of relaxation are taught at each session and midwives and patients have found this very rewarding.

HEALTH VISITING

Barrow has not been alone in suffering from the national shortage of Health Visitors, and in the early part of the year it was decided to appoint four part-time clinic nurses so as to enable the Health Visitors to give more time to their specialised duties. The Authority was, however, more fortunate in the latter part of the year as regards obtaining Health Visitors and a member of staff also returned from training. The Authority has, in fact, done well in sending numbers of staff for Health Visitor Training and at the present time a further member of staff is in training and will be returning to the Authority during 1965.

The register of children falling within the groups at risk was started during the year and has been of tremendous benefit to the Health Visitors when making their first visit.

Student Nurses from the North Lonsdale Hospital in their final year have spent a day observing the work of the Health Visitors and lectures have been given by the Staff.

The demands made on the Health Visiting Service by the elderly has steadily increased and in the future a great deal of this work will be done by a Geriatric Health Visitor.

TABLE OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

To expectant mothers	....	....	....	First visits	....	53
				Total visits	....	159
To children born in 1964	....	....		Total children		1268
				Total visits	....	4337
To children born in 1963	....	....		Total visits	....	3109
To children born in 1959-1962	....			Total visits	....	4774
To elderly persons	....	....	....	Total visits	....	1676

HOME NURSING SERVICE

This has been a year of change in the Home Nursing Service. Mrs. A. T. Diamond retired in October, after 11 years' service, and Miss D. Moscrop in November after 18½ years' service, and our thanks are due to both these nurses for the loyal and devoted way in which they have carried out their duties. Miss J. M. Lindop was seconded from the Home Nursing Service to train as a Health Visitor, and will return to the Health Visiting staff in July, 1965. Other changes of staff also occurred, but at the end of the year all the vacancies had been filled. The position was then, however, very different from the earlier part of the year, as 3 State Enrolled Nurses had been appointed to work under the supervision of District Nurses. This is the first time this Authority has made use of State Enrolled Nurses for district work, but at the time of writing the scheme is working

extremely well.... In the latter part of the year, the position was also altered by the appointment of a male district nurse, but again I am glad to say that this has proved a very satisfactory arrangement. During the same period a telephonist orderly was appointed for evening work so as to enable more effective use to be made of the district nursing staff. During the year 48,020 visits were paid to 1,470 patients; this was an increase of 5,018 visits, but a decrease of 128 in the number of patients. Visits to the elderly increased and the number of children visited decreased by 37. The number of tuberculous patients receiving treatment on the district increased by 20. 1,887 more injections were given and these were accounted for largely by the increase in T.B. patients and the introduction of a new antibiotic during the latter part of the year.

The staff have had to carry very heavy case loads during the year under review and they are to be congratulated on the way in which they have carried out their work.

Cases referred by :—

General practitioners	....	....	1016
Hospitals	....	....	380
Midwives	....	....	4
Domestic Help Service	....	....	10
Health Department	....	....	29
Direct applications	....	....	31

The following table shows the types of patients attended :—

	No. of Patients	No. of Visits
Medical	1,204	39,781
Surgical	212	4,608
Tuberculosis	36	3,324
Maternal complications	4	22
Gynæcological	11	171
Others	3	114
Patients in the above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit dur- ing the year	773	30,955
Children in the above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	101	960

An analysis of the type of attention provided is given below :—

Bed baths	39	3,830
General nursing	257	17,147
Injections	410	20,500
Dressings	193	4,935
Enemata	202	355
Miscellaneous	32	1,255

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

SMALLPOX

The following smallpox vaccinations were carried out; those for the previous year are shown for comparison.

	1964		1963	
	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations
Under 1 year	48	—	33	—
1 year	399	—	84	11
2—4 years	90	4	27	14
5—14 years	17	9	61	56
15 years and over	32	58	60	44
Totals	586	71	265	125

During 1964, 495 persons were vaccinated and 7 were re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements, and 91 vaccinations and 64 re-vaccinations were carried out by general practitioners.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The staff of the Casualty Department at the North Lonsdale Hospital co-operate well in carrying out immunisations as necessary to children who attend there as casualties and come into the hospital tetanus immunisation scheme. Details of completed courses of injections are notified to the Health Department.

The following table shows the work done :

	Clinics	At North Lonsdale Hospital	By General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against Diphtheria	774	7	193	974
Re-inforcing doses	889	11	81	981
Immunised against Whooping Cough	660	3	193	856
Re-inforcing doses	159	—	54	213
Immunised against Tetanus	1345	184	194	1723
Re-inforcing doses	669	6	79	754

SUMMARY

The following persons were protected against the diseases indicated :

	Born in 1964	Total All ages	Total Boosters (All ages)
Diphtheria	413	974	981
Whooping Cough	410	856	213
Tetanus	412	1723	754

62.39% of the population under 5 and 38.33% of those from 5 to 14 years are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria. A further 29.41% of these older children have been immunised but have not had their immunity strengthened by the administration of a re-inforcing injection.

The following table shows the estimated immunity state in regard to diphtheria :

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total under 15
1964....	36.55	68.93	38.33	47.43
1963....	31.57	68.75	32.51	42.87
1962....	42.32	68.55	33.25	43.46
1961....	24.54	66.31	19.34	31.91
1960....	20.00	60.58	16.94	28.23
1959....	19.50	57.70	17.21	27.48
1958....	20.10	54.61	17.26	26.73
1957....	6.81	51.86	17.43	25.57
1956....	10.67	52.34	17.91	26.01
1955....	8.04	48.85	20.69	27.44
1954....	9.13	50.89	19.85	27.21

It should be borne in mind that only about 50% of the children born in a particular year can be completely immunised by the end of that same year, as immunisation (with triple antigen) is generally completed by the age of six months. Thus, although the above table shows the immunity state of children under one year as 36.55%, the percentage actually immunised will be in the region of 60—70%.

By the end of the second year of life it is known how many children born in the previous year (that is, 1963) have completed their courses of immunisation, and the following table gives a clearer picture of the immunity state.

CHILDREN BORN IN 1963

Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
66%	66%	62%

These rates are slightly lower than the previous year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Details of Calls, Mileages, etc., are as follows :

Year	Calls	Mileages
1944	1,926	Not known
1945	2,035	"
1946	2,210	"
1947	2,289	"
1948	—	"
1949	5,049	50,014
1950	8,097	74,495
1951	10,891	73,250
1952	10,900	65,404
1953	9,728	71,526
1954	11,206	78,352
1955	13,552	80,689
1956	14,193	82,059
1957	14,115	81,675
1958	16,694	96,393
1959	16,506	101,011
1960	17,506	101,415
1961	19,409	121,826
1962	20,446	130,892
1963	24,650	133,801
1964	30,625	129,075

TYPE OF CALL**AMBULANCES**

Removals (out of town)	170
Removals (local)	12,135
Accidents	680
Midwives	241
Maternity	394
Services not required	456
Mental Health	9
Infectious	—
	<hr/>
	14,085
	<hr/>

SITTING CASE CARS

Removals (out of town)	284
Removals (local)	806
Mental Health	90
Midwives	10
Accidents	7
Services not required	39
Transport of children	174
	<hr/>
	1,410
	<hr/>

PERSONNEL CARRIERS

Removals (out of town)	53
Removals (local)	9,563
Transport of Children	5,144
Midwives	13
Services not required	339
Accidents	18
	<hr/> 15,130 <hr/>

Total Calls : 30,625. Total Mileage : 129,075.

5 calls were passed to other Authorities ; 145 calls involved transport from home address to the Central Railway Station and then by rail to out-of-town Hospitals.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Sitting Cases	22,167
Stretcher cases	3,433

RADIO CALLS

Calls transmitted by radio....	2,072
Estimated mileage saved	867

Details of the fleet are as follows :

Type	Horse Power	No. of Stretchers	Year	Total Mileage	Condition
Daimler	27	2	1950	250,613	being re-placed 1965
Morris	16	2	1955	103,809	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	94,878	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	85,909	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1961	63,351	Good
Austin	16	6 seats	1955	256,184	Fair
Austin	16	6 seats	1963	36,370	Good
Commer	16	12 seats	1961	38,864	Good
Commer	16	12 seats	1963	17,429	Good

HEALTH OF STAFF

Eleven members of the Staff were absent from duty due to sickness and injury, for a total of 353 days.

STAFF

The ambulance personnel complement was increased by 2 in April, 1964, making a total of 23.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE TUBERCULOSIS

The Health Visitor for tuberculosis has paid 1,960 visits to tuberculous households during the year and attended 130 sessions at clinics for outpatients and B.C.G. vaccinations and at schools. 225 new contacts were interviewed and X-rayed, and of this number 7 cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

The arrangements for school children contacts to be tested and, if necessary, vaccinated in schools instead of requiring them to attend at the Chest Clinic has been continued.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Aged	PULMONARY							NON-PULMONARY							Grand
	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	To- tal	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	To- tal	
1954	—	9	16	24	16	7	72	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	73
1955	—	3	20	11	8	2	44	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	45
1956	—	2	21	15	8	5	51	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	55
1957	—	12	14	21	11	6	64	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	66
1958	1	6	4	14	15	4	44	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	45
1959	—	3	8	10	9	2	32	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	35
1960	—	4	3	3	3	5	18	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	20
1961	—	—	4	2	10	2	18	—	—	1	3	1	1	6	24
1962	—	1	1	9	12	6	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	30
1963	—	2	2	8	8	6	26	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	30*
1964	—	2	—	7	17	3	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	30*

*—inclusive of posthumous notifications.

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		Total
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	
1954	8	0.121	1	0.015	0.137
1955	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1956	12	0.199	1	0.015	0.214
1957	13	0.200	1	0.015	0.216
1958	3	0.046	1	0.015	0.062
1959	5	0.077	—	—	0.077
1960	2	0.030	—	—	0.030
1961	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1962	5	0.077	1	0.015	0.092
1963	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1964	1	0.015	—	—	0.015
England and Wales					
1964	2208	0.047	275	0.006	0.053

MASS X-RAY SURVEY

A visit was made by No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit from 7th to 22nd September, 1964, and the tables which follow show the distribution of persons examined and of abnormalities detected.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED.

TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	MALES										FEMALES										Grand Total
	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	
Out-patients and In- patients of Hospi- tals (excluding Men- tal Hospitals) (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Army Intakes (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioner Referrals (2)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
School Children (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Surveys (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories/Offices (6)	—	—	21	20	32	120	51	40	—	284	—	—	25	13	34	22	—	—	—	94	378
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Public Vol- unteers (7)	—	70	50	131	200	190	70	40	150	901	—	109	108	257	240	170	85	86	116	1171	2072
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental and Mental (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deficiency Hospi- tals, Patients & Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	70	71	152	232	310	121	80	150	1186	—	109	133	270	275	192	85	86	116	1266	2452

TABLE II. DIAGNOSIS.

[illegible]

TABLE III. TYPES OF EXAMINEES SUFFERING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT (Code 0)

TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	MALES										FEMALES										GRAND TOTAL
	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to and over	Total	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to and over	Total			
Out-patients and In- patients of Hospi- tals (excluding Men- tal Hospitals) (0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Army Intakes (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
General Practitioner Referrals (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
School Children (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Contacts (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Special Surveys (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Factories/Offices (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
General Public Vol- unteers (7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospi- tals—Patients and Staff (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following tables show the number of persons vaccinated during the year through the Authority's arrangements.

	Pre-school Children	School Children	Adults Contacts	Hospital Staff
A. CONTACT SCHEME				
(i) No. skin tested	76	35	4	39
(ii) No. found Positive	4	2	3	26
(iii) No. found Negative	72	33	1	13
(iv) No. vaccinated	189*	31	1	13

*—Includes 123 babies under 6 weeks of age who were not skin tested.

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME

(i) No. skin tested	....	....	....	848
(ii) No. found positive	....	....	....	92
(iii) No. found negative	....	....	....	394
(iv) No. vaccinated	....	....	....	694

Additionally 727 newborn babies were given B.C.G. vaccination in Risedale Maternity Hospital under arrangements made by the Hospital Management Committee. The Health Visitors read the results of the vaccination when they visit the babies at home.

CONVALESCENCE

Under an arrangement with the Board of Governors of Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, the Authority assumes financial responsibility for persons referred from general practitioners and the local hospitals for periods of convalescence in the Home, who are unable to pay the normal charges. Cases are normally admitted for two weeks and may be granted additional time if necessary.

The number of cases admitted under these arrangements during the year is as follows :

One week	....	....	....	....	....	4
Two weeks	....	....	....	....	....	23
Three weeks	....	....	....	....	....	2
Four weeks	....	....	....	....	....	3
						—
						32
						—

LOAN EQUIPMENT

A variety of items of equipment for issue on loan to chronic sick and other patients being treated at home is held at the District Nurses' Home. The stock includes wheelchairs, commodes, air-beds, air rings, bed cradles, back rests, bed pans, urinals, rubber sheeting and crutches. During the year articles were loaned out on 508 occasions, and 143 articles were still out on loan at the end of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. White, has contributed the following :—

Health Education Programmes have consisted of :—

1. Personal discussions in clinics with the aid of booklets, leaflets, flannel-graphs and demonstration outfits.
2. Talks to groups of adults such as Young Wives' Groups and Youth Clubs.
3. Classes in Secondary Schools. These have covered a variety of subjects and include : Preparation for Citizenship, Positive Health, Personal Hygiene, Good Grooming, Prevention of Accidents in the Home, Prevention of Infectious Disease, and the Dangers of Smoking to Health.

These have been well accepted and live discussion has been stimulated.

Preparations are in hand for more schools to be included in the programme during 1965.

Several Head Teachers are also interested in the film " Smoking and You," which will be shown early in the New Year.

4. The Nursing Staff all attended a one day In Service Training Course arranged by the Central Council for Health Education on July 7th. This was much appreciated.

HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year 824 persons were provided with help ; additionally, 33 cases refused help on the terms offered, after assessment, and 25 cases discontinued service after re-assessment, when the maximum charge was increased from 3/3d. to 4/4d. per hour. The Organiser and the Assistant Organiser made a total of 3,189 visits to households in connection with the Service.

There were 21 cases who received help 7 days weekly, 7 cases who received help 6 days weekly and 48 cases who received help on 5 days weekly. These cases required fires to be lighted and breakfast to be made, and some also had Home Helps in the evenings to see them into bed.

Night Sitters were provided for 6 cases.

During the winter months there was a greater need to increase the number of hours given, as there was an insufficient number of beds available in hospital to accommodate the aged sick, and it was necessary to put Home Helps in for most of the day. The Night-Sitting Service was used for some of these cases. It is always hoped to increase the number of hours worked per Home Help, and a considerable improvement has been achieved over the last few years, but some Helps are unable to work for more than 10 hours a week for various reasons.

Four evening meetings for Home Helps have been held since October, 1964, at which the Organiser has given talks, and two more meetings are booked to be held early in 1965.

The following table shows the estimated cost and the work of the Service during the year :—

Estimated cost of the Service 1964-65	....	....	....	£39,582
Estimated amount recovered, 1964-65	....	....	....	£7,450
Number of cases provided with help	....	....	....	824
Number of part-time Helps employed at year end....				130
Number in terms of full-time equivalent	....	....		71
Weekly average hours worked by each Help	....	....		23.02

Of the 824 persons who were provided with help, there were 762 aged 65 or over, 38 chronic sick or tuberculous, 15 maternity, 1 mentally disordered and 8 other cases.

CHIROPODY

The Authority's Chiropody Service ceased to operate in April, 1964, due to the departure from the town of Mr. D. J. Day, Chiropodist, who had conducted two sessions weekly for the Authority.

It has been impossible to appoint a successor to Mr. Day, despite repeated advertising, and it is most regrettable that this Clinic has had to remain closed after less than three years in operation.

Section 4

Mental Health Services.

During the year under review the Mental Health Service has functioned in a manner very similar to that for the previous year, but I am glad to report that at the time of writing a considerable improvement has been made in the establishment of the service.

There have for many years been only two Mental Welfare Officers who have carried a considerable burden, especially when one takes into account that Lancaster Moor Hospital is 50 miles from Barrow-in-Furness. This has meant that providing adequate coverage for the town has been extremely difficult during times of sickness or holiday. In spite of this, the amount of Community Care Work has steadily increased, but obviously there is a limit to the degree of extra work with which the staff can cope, and I am glad to say that at the time of writing a third Mental Welfare Officer has been added to the establishment. The Authority has also created posts for a Psychiatric Social Worker and an Occupational Therapist and Assistant. There is little doubt that filling these posts will be extremely difficult, but at least it is now possible to try and build up a modern mental health service.

A further improvement at the time of writing, but following on from the many reports during the year under review, has been the decision to start an Adult Training Centre and a Special Minding Unit at the George Hastwell Training Centre. The Adult Training Centre will only be included in the Junior Training Centre on a temporary basis, and will eventually have its own premises, but a start can now be made with the formation of an Adult Group. No further progress has been made during the year under review towards the building of the Hostel for the Mentally Subnormal Adults, and the Hostel for the Mentally Ill, but, again, at the time of writing, an attempt is being made to speed up the present position.

MENTAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM

1.1.64 to 31.12.64

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions under Section 29—signed by M.W.O.	3	5	8
Admissions under Section 29—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	3	6	9
Admissions under Section 25—signed by M.W.O.	3	3	6
Admissions under Section 25—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	1	3	4
Admissions under Section 26—signed by M.W.O.	1	—	1
Admissions under Section 26—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	—	2	2
Admissions under Section 60—Quarter Sessions	—	1	1
Informal admissions arranged by M.W.O.	13	28	41
Cases referred—other action than admission	38	65	103
Social History Reports	5	8	13
Home Reports	1	—	1
Patients on leave or escaped—returned to Lancaster Moor Hospital	1	1	2

Admission to Roose Sick Accommodation— Arterio-Sclerotic	1	—	1
Admission to North Lonsdale Hospital—Psycho- Geriatric	—	1	1
Discharged from Lancaster Moor Hospital, ad- mitted to Local Authority Welfare Home	2	2	4
Incidental Visits made during 1964			377
Community Care Visits made by M.W.O.'s			762
Journeys to Lancaster by Car			61
Journeys to Lancaster by Ambulance			9
Visits to the Office during 1964			93
Community Care Visits made by part-time Social Worker			175

**SUB-NORMAL & SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM
1.1.64 to 31.12.64**

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Cases under Supervision visited	52	67	119
Home Circumstances Reports	10	—	10
Progress Reports	2	1	3
Case Notes completed during the year	3	3	6
Subnormal patients reported during 1964	3	3	6
Severely subnormal patients reported during 1964 (ineducable)	4	2	6
Subnormal patients reported in addition to formal reports	1	6	7
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital	1	4	5
Admissions to Calderstones—informal	—	1	1
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital for Short Term Care	6	9	15
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital—transferred to Stanley Hospital, Ulverston	—	2	2
Patients in Brockhall—transferred to Hostel Accommodation	1	—	1
Patients re-admitted to Brockhall—transferred from Hostel Accommodation	1	—	1
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital—discharged	—	3	3
Patients in Brockhall Hospital—discharged	1	1	2
Patients in Calderstones Hospital—discharged from Order to remain informally	1	—	1
Patients in Calderstones Hospital—discharged	—	2	2
Patients in Brockhall Hospital—deceased	1	—	1
Patients died while under Community Super- vision	2	—	2
Severely Subnormal and Subnormal patients awaiting vacancies to hospital on 31.12.64	7	5	12
Destitute Subnormal patients returned to Liverpool	—	1	1
Visits to Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Patients during 1964			664

JOURNEYS BY CAR DURING 1964

Royal Albert Hospital	19
Calderstones Hospital, Nr. Blackburn	1
Journeys by Ambulance during 1964—Royal Albert Hospital	2
Journeys by Ambulance and Train during 1964 : Royal Albert Hospital	2

GEORGE HASTWELL TRAINING CENTRE

At the end of the year 29 children (13 boys, 16 girls) were in attendance at the Centre. 8,338 half-day attendances were made by the children (3,360 boys, 4,978 girls).

The staff complement at the end of the year was one Supervisor, two Assistant Supervisors and one part-time Assistant Supervisor.

The following tables show the distribution of the children attending, by age, sex and I.Q.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

	M.	F.	Total
5	4	—	4
6	—	2	2
7	2	1	3
8	1	1	2
9	1	—	1
10	1	—	1
11	1	1	2
12	—	3	3
13	—	2	2
14	—	3	3
15	1	—	1
16	2	1	3
18	—	1	1
21	—	1	1
	13	16	29

DISTRIBUTION BY I.Q.

	M.	F.	Total
No I.Q. obtained	5	7	12
31—40	4	3	7
41—50	4	3	7
Over 50	—	3	3
	13	16	29

Section 5

Port Health

Address of the Port Medical Officer : TOWN HALL, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
Telephone No. : Barrow 600.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	87	126,942	1	53	Nil
Coastwise	103	82,803	—	8	Nil
Total	190	209,745	1	61	Nil

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS	4
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	2
Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS :	Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Grain, Pig Iron, Coal and China Clay.
	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS :	Scrap Metal, Pig Iron and Bricks.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive : Almeria, Ayr, Bona, Constanza, Drammen, Dunkirk, Greenock, Hargsham, Heysham, Husum, Korka, Liverpool, Manchester, Mo-I-Rana, Narvik, Oxeosund, Plymouth, Preston, Rotterdam, Rouen, Sarpborg, Stocka, Workington and ports in the Republic of Ireland.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for (a) the district : upland surface and deep borehole.
(b) the town's water supply is available at the dock side and is used for shipping.
2. Reports of tests for contamination : Bacteriological examination of two samples of water, taken from the hydrants used for supplying vessels, showed them to be satisfactory.
3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes : Hydrants and hosepipes are protected and stored in a water shed when not in actual use.
4. There are no water boats in use at the Port.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (REGULATION 6)

A list of infected areas is prepared and amended by the Medical Officer of Health from the official list of Infected Areas. A typewritten list of infected areas is prepared from the official list of Infected Areas and is delivered by hand to H.M. Customs and Excise Officers.

2. RADIO MESSAGES

Arrangements have been made with Seaforth Radio Station and the Post Office Telephone to send and receive messages from ships entering the Port.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14(1)(b))

Telephonic Communications from Shipping Agents.

4. MOORING STATIONS (REGULATIONS 22 TO 30)

Within Docks : An inner mooring station near Buccleuch Bridge within the Ramsden Dock has been established as a mooring station for all infected or suspected ships arriving at Barrow. On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected ship, the vessel is taken to the designated mooring station.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR :

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox). Arrangements have been made for seamen suffering from infectious disease to be admitted to Devonshire Road Hospital.
- (b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts. The surveillance and follow-up of contacts is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors.
- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles. In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officer, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Devonshire Road Hospital.

SMALLPOX

1. Names of Isolation Hospitals to which smallpox cases are sent from the district :

Elswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Blackpool.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury.

2. Arrangements have been made to remove all such cases by Corporation ambulances to the hospital. Members of the ambulance crews have been vaccinated recently.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available :

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Isolation Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, 10.

Dr. E. R. Peirce, Port Health Offices, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3.

Professor A. B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden, Liverpool 3.

Dr. C. Metcalfe Brown, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.

4. Public Health Laboratory : Liverpool, Manchester and Preston.

VENEREAL DISEASE

A local centre exists at Devonshire Road Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible officer on a vessel's arrival. The times of the clinic are Mondays to Fridays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. Emergencies at other times : North Lonsdale Hospital Casualty Department.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

All vessels from foreign ports entering the port are, where necessary, systematically inspected by the Port Health Officers to ascertain the degree of rodent infestation on board.

A macroscopic examination of rats caught is carried out whenever possible by the Medical Officer and Port Health Officers. There were no rats sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

Arrangements have been made, when necessary, for the deratting of ships by means of Hydrogen Cyanide to be carried out by a commercial contractor, Messrs. Hivey Fumigation Co. Ltd., 15, Cheapside, Liverpool.

It has not been found necessary to carry out any rat-proofing of ships during the year.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with				Total		
HCN	Other fumigant	After trapping	After poisoning			
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	16

12 of the above-mentioned Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued following examination of vessels at the Port of Heysham.

INSPECTIONS OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine inspections and Re-inspections	62	Nil	1 verbal notice to Master or Chief Officer	The nuisance was abated prior to the vessel leaving the port
Total	62	Nil	1	

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1958

The gathering of Cockles and Mussels from Walney Channel is prohibited by an Order made in 1918, and the gathering of Periwinkles is prohibited by an Order made in 1946.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are no special arrangements for the interment of dead persons arriving by sea. The body is first examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH MARITIME DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH

A blank Maritime Declaration of Health form is handed to the Master of every ship approaching the Port as soon as the Pilot boards. On arrival at the Port, the completed form is inspected by the Customs Officer or Port Health Officer, whoever is first aboard.

BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by a Customs Officer and Port Health Officer together. Other vessels are usually boarded by a Customs Officer in the first instance.

RESTRICTIONS ON BOARDING OR LEAVING SHIPS

Instructions have been given to the Harbour Authorities, tradespeople and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the Port to keep clear until the ship is free from control.

Section 6

Environmental Health

THIS PART OF THE REPORT IS COMPILED BY THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES :

Number of dwellings inspected	1174
Number of inspections and re-inspections made	3258
Number of incidental visits in connection with the above (e.g. interviews with owners, agents and contractors, etc.)	210

RESULTS OF ACTION TAKEN :

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

After informal action	101
After formal notice under the Public Health Acts :	
(a) by owners	95
(b) by the Council in default of owners	14
After formal notice under the Housing Act by owners	4

At the end of the year, repair work was in progress by the Council in default of the owner following a Housing Act Notice in respect of an unfit house capable of repair at reasonable expense.

Two further unfit houses capable of repair at reasonable expense were voluntarily acquired by the Council following the service of Housing Act Notices on the owner, and steps were taken by the Council to render these houses fit for human habitation.

An appeal to the County Court against a Notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, was upheld on the grounds that the unfit house in question could not be made fit at reasonable expense, whereupon the Council decided to invoke their powers prescribed by Section 12 of the said Act, and upon failing to acquire the house by agreement, proceeded to make a Compulsory Purchase Order, which was unopposed, and at the end of the year Ministerial confirmation of the Order was confidently awaited. Subject to such confirmation and subsequent acquisition of the house, the Council will be required forthwith to execute all the works specified in the Notice against which the Appeal was brought.

UNFIT HOUSES INCAPABLE OF BEING MADE FIT AT REASONABLE EXPENSE

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6

Closing Orders made in respect of 3 houses prior to 1964 were determined after the properties had been rendered fit for human habitation during the year.

During the year, no Clearance Orders were made by the Council. The demolition and clearance of the remaining 12 houses in respect of the Barrow-in-Furness (Raglan Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1962, and the Barrow-in-Furness (Hindpool Road No. 1) Clearance Order, 1962, was completed.

The Housing Committee gave further consideration to the Chief Public Health Inspector's recommendation, first made in 1962, that a substantial area in Scott Street, including 40 dwellinghouses and several other properties should be declared a Clearance Area, and, following the consideration of a further comprehensive report regarding a survey of the area together with an adjoining area carried out in 1964, the matter was, for various reasons, deferred by the Housing Committee.

REHOUSING FOLLOWING ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Number of persons rehoused in Corporation dwellings following action under the Housing Acts	20
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THE RENT ACT, 1957

The administration of the provisions of this Act continued, and the following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
Landlords' Undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Number of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority	Nil
Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	3
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	3
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	1
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	1
Number of houses inspected for any purpose connected with the Rent Act	34
Number of such inspections and re-inspections made	69
Number of visits re above, other than for inspection and re-inspection	24

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints and reports regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	560
Inspections and re-inspections made re investigation and abatement of nuisances and remedying of sanitary defects	3430
Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and sanitary defects	180
Statutory Notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects	115
Miscellaneous inspections	120
Orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of unabated nuisances	1
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Contractors, etc.	595

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

W.C. roofs repaired	11
W.C. doors repaired or renewed	24
W.C. floors repaired or renewed	3
Defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	17
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	5
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	9
Broken, cracked W.C. pedestal basins renewed	12
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	6
Defective connections between W.C. basins and flushpipes	11
Defective plasterwork of W.C. ceilings repaired or renewed	6
Defective water supply reinstated or provided	4

EAVESGUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

Premises on which eavesgutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	42
Premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	26
Yard gullies unstopped	7
Broken gullies renewed	2
Gratings provided to gullies	2

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

Stopped drains cleared and repaired	14
Defective drains repaired or relaid....	39
Defective drain ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	7
No. of yard surfaces repaired or relaid	13
Broken and defective sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed....	16
Broken and defective bath waste-pipes repaired or renewed	5
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	2
Cases of cellar flooding remedied	3
No. of inspections and re-inspections and tests in connection with defective drainage, and the repair, alteration and addition to drains	1050

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

Defective yard doors repaired or renewed	21
Defective yard walls repaired or renewed	11

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLINGHOUSES

Roofs repaired	40
Floors repaired or renewed	32
Dampness in walls remedied	47
Dampness to ceilings remedied	16
Defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	59
Defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	33

Defective doors repaired or renewed	31
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	2
Defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	3
Defective firebacks to ranges repaired or renewed	5
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	9
Defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	5
Defective chimney pots renewed	2
Defective flashings repaired or renewed	7
Perished brickwork and defective cement rendering to external walls, re-set repaired or renewed	51
Cases of defective pointing remedied	45
Defective skylights repaired or renewed	4
Defective fanlights repaired or renewed	3
Defective sinks renewed or refixed	3
Defective wash basins renewed or refixed	5
Defective staircases repaired or reconstructed	4
Broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed	3
Defective window frames repaired or renewed	44
Defective window cills repaired or renewed	49
Defective window sashes repaired or renewed	85
Cases of defective window glazing, putty-pointing, etc., remedied	26
Cases of defective pointing to window and door reveals remedied	64
Defective window cords replaced	48
Rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	15
Defective weatherboards and threshwoods provided or repaired	17
Defective pipes and taps repaired or renewed	7
No. of coalhouse, outhouse, etc., structural repairs	6
Cases of repair or renewal of leaking gas pipes and fittings	4
No. of water storage cisterns repaired or renewed	1
Window catches, door furniture (including ashpit doors) repaired or renewed	65
No. of cellar gratings or areas repaired or renewed	4
Defective electrical fittings, fuse boxes, etc., repaired or renewed	2
Broken ventilators and ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	2

OTHER MATTERS

Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	10
Filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed or disinfested	4
Dirty and insanitary areas or buildings cleansed	5
Rooms provided with means of permanent ventilation	2
Ventilated food stores provided	4
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	8

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES

Dwelling houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	3
Defective and leaking pipes repaired or renewed	8

DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out in respect of disinfestation for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, wasps, etc. :—

No. of privately-owned houses treated	18
No. of Corporation houses treated	47
No. of premises treated other than houses and not in Corporation ownership	4
No. of Corporation-owned premises other than houses treated	1

Public Health Inspectors made 473 visits in regard to infestations of vermin and other insect pests and in numerous cases gave owners and occupiers of land and premises advice regarding eradication, prevention of re-infestation and proofing.

NUISANCE FROM PIGEONS

Following a report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on an investigation into complaints of nuisance, annoyance and damage caused by the congregation of feral pigeons in a large built-up area of the Borough, the Council decided to invoke the power prescribed in Section 74 of the Public Health Act, 1961, and thereby authorised the Chief Public Health Inspector to take such steps as may be necessary to secure an abatement of the nuisance, and further authorised that Officer, along with the Rodent Officer and one of the Rodent Operatives, under the provisions of the Protection of Birds Act, 1954, to act on behalf of the Council in the seizure or destruction of such pigeons.

The operation was promptly put in hand, and by the end of the year their numbers had been very greatly reduced, and the nuisance, although not entirely abated, had been very much mitigated.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two licensed caravan sites within the County Borough, the owner of one being authorised to operate the same during the summer months. This site, being well laid out and well-equipped in addition to being ideally situated at Rampside, is a truly model "holiday" site.

The other site, established some years ago at Earnse Point, Walney, is mainly a residential site, the ownership of which changed during the year, and by the end of the year, the new owners were preparing a new lay-out plan incorporating improvements to drainage works, roadways, parking areas, and amenities generally, for submission to the Health Committee.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

No. of applications dealt with for the inclusion or retention of names in the
Authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons 2

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections under the provisions of the Shops Act 128

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, based substantially on recommendations contained in the Gowers Report which was published in 1949, forms one of the most important legislative enactments of the century. It makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office, shop and certain railway premises. The provisions relating to offices and certain types of railway premises are the first of their kind, whilst at the same time the existing protection for shop workers is considerably extended.

All office workers come within the scope of the Act, whether they work in separate office buildings or in offices forming part of other buildings as, for instance, in offices of schools, factories, hospitals, clubs, hotels, etc. Shops also are defined very comprehensively and include wholesale as well as retail trade premises, restaurants, public houses and such places as launderettes and solid fuel storage premises occupied for the purpose of trade or business.



1. Off-side view of Mobile Clinic, showing Emergency Exit.



2. View of Waiting Room, from rear, showing passage to Health Visitor's Room.



3. View into Doctor's Room, from Health Visitor's Room.



4. Near-side view, showing Waiting Room Entrance.

The very comprehensive provisions include Sections dealing with the following 16 principal matters :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Cleanliness. | 9. Accommodation for Clothing. |
| 2. Overcrowding. | 10. Sitting Facilities and Seats for |
| 3. Temperature. | Sedentary Workers. |
| 4. Ventilation. | 11. Eating Facilities. |
| 5. Lighting. | 12. Floors, Passages and Stairs. |
| 6. Sanitary Conveniences. | 13. The Safety & Operation of Machinery. |
| 7. Washing Facilities. | 14. Noise and Vibration. |
| 8. Drinking Water. | 15. First Aid Facilities & Personnel. |
| | 16. Fire Precautions. |

The Minister of Labour is empowered to make Regulations in respect of a large variety of matters and by the end of the year, numerous Regulations and Orders had been made and many Official Circulars and directions issued to Local Authorities.

The provisions of the Act in regard to the compulsory registration of premises came into operation on 1st May, 1964, and by the end of the year 532 premises had been registered. As it is estimated that such a figure represents only about one-third of the number of premises in Barrow which are subject to registration by the Local Authority, it is obvious that the work connected with registration will have to continue for some considerable time.

Most of the other main provisions of the Act came into operation in August, 1964, and many of the measures, particularly in regard to dangerous machinery, equipment and practices, and the prevention, notification, investigation and classification of accidents, form a completely new field of activity and responsibility for Local Authorities and the Officers they appoint to carry out the work. In spite of the serious shortage of inspectoral staff, every effort was made to carry out this new and onerous but most worthwhile work.

RODENT CONTROL

The Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible for the control of surface infestations and the treatment of sewers and agricultural holdings.

A Rodent Officer and 3 Rodent Operatives carry out this work, which is free of charge at dwellinghouses, but occupiers of business and commercial premises, factories and workplaces are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. Agricultural holdings are treated on the basis of annual contracts.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

	Type of Property				
	Local Author- ity (1)	Dwell- ing Houses (2)	Agri- cultural (3)	All other (including business premises) (4)	Total (5)
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) notification, (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, (c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	(a) 14	143	4	50	211
	(b) 27	124	28	26	205
	(c) 28	398	Nil	378	804
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	248	1608	416	540	2812
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	Major Nil	1	1	1	3
	Minor 12	64	29	21	126
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice.	Major Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2
	Minor 28	138	2	43	211
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	19	114	28	35	196
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	40	212	112	66	430
No. of " block " control schemes carried out					21
No. of sewer manholes treated					843
No. of above showing complete takes of bait					19
No. of above showing partial takes of bait					34

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION AND HOUSING ACTS**APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCES, GUARANTEES & IMPROVEMENT GRANTS**

Requests from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor for information in connection with 156 applications received under the above provisions were dealt with, and for these purposes 119 inspections were carried out.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CINEMAS, THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

There were 6 premises in regular use as Cinemas, Theatres and Other Places of Public Entertainment during the year. Inspections and where necessary, re-inspections were carried out at all of these, together with a routine inspection at 1 cinema and theatre which was closed, and reports upon the sanitary conditions found were made to the Watch Committee.

The sanitary condition of one of the premises was found to be entirely satisfactory, and in another case, work was completed soon after inspection due to the theatre re-opening.

The following is a summary of the defects and unsatisfactory conditions found in the remaining premises :—

Flaking and perished paintwork and deteriorated and dirty decoration to the walls and ceilings in 4 cinemas and theatres.

Perished wall plaster and broken ceiling plaster to the sanitary accommodation in 2 cinemas and theatres.

Flaking and perished paintwork to the walls of the sanitary accommodation in 5 cinemas and theatres.

Flaking, perished and dirty decoration to the walls and ceilings of the staff sanitary accommodation in 3 cinemas and theatres.

Stained condition of the urinals in 1 cinema and theatre.

Absence of fasteners, broken and loose handles and badly fitting doors to the sanitary accommodation and various exits in 4 cinemas and theatres.

Defective seats to W.C.'s in the sanitary accommodation of 2 cinemas and theatres, and absence of a chain to the flushing mechanism in another cinema and theatre.

Broken W.C. pedestal and cracked and broken wash hand basin in the sanitary accommodation of 1 cinema and theatre.

Holed floorboards and worn floor coverings in 2 cinemas and theatres.

Worn coverings, loose balustrades and loose nosings to the treads of staircases in 2 cinemas and theatres.

Several areas of worn and holed carpeting, several torn and badly broken seats in the stalls and circles of 4 cinemas and theatres.

Broken and loose rainwater pipe situated at the rear of 1 cinema and theatre, taking the drainage from the rear lean-to roof.

No. of inspections and re-inspections carried out 34

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) (No. 2) ORDER, 1957

Under this Order the provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, apply in an area which includes this County Borough.

Since 1957, all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the area must sell milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the area, and any milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

It is also obligatory to use a special designation in relation to milk sold to a caterer unless the caterer intends to pasteurise or sterilise the milk and is licensed to do so.

The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," and "Tuberculin Tested."

No Sterilised Milk is sold within the Borough.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

The Regulations provide that from the 1st October, 1964, the only special designation of raw milk shall be "Untreated," and thus the former special designation "Tuberculin-tested" ceased to be applicable. The Regulations however permitted the use of the words "Tuberculin-tested" in appropriate cases until the end of December, 1964, thus giving opportunity to those concerned to use up existing stocks of bottle caps, labels and cartons.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

PASTEURISED MILK

Number of samples taken	33
Samples satisfactory on Phosphatase Test	33
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	32
One sample failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test, but on subsequent investigation the sample proved to consist of a bottle of milk returned from the previous day's delivery, and inadvertently had not been discarded by the Pasteurising Company.	
Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK

Number of samples taken	7
Samples satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	7
Licensed Pastuerisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk (H.T.S.T.)	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

Number of samples taken	14
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	10
Number of samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	1
Methylene Blue Test void	3

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH)

Number of samples taken	81
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	64
Number of samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	12
Methylene Blue Test void	5

Details of the samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test were notified to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Samples submitted for Animal Inoculation Test	100
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil
Samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus	11

Seven of the eleven samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus were from producers in the Ulverston area, and the Divisional County Medical Officer of Health was notified of test results.

The remaining four samples were from the same farm within the Borough, from which, until the latter part of the year, all the milk produced was sent for Pasteurisation. Latterly, some of the milk has been used for farm-bottling, since when a further 83 milk samples have been taken from individual cows in the herd. Those cows found to be excreting Brucella Abortus organisms have been milked separately from the rest of the herd and their milk has been included in the bulk milk being sent for Pastuerisation.

MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed	.....	120
Number reported to be genuine	.....	82
Number reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard	.....	38
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the legal standard....		31.66
Average percentages of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :		
Fatty Solids	.....	3.68
Non-Fatty Solids	.....	8.42
Total Solids	.....	12.10

Of the thirty-eight samples which were reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard, twenty-six were adjudged, as a result of the Hortvet freezing test, to be genuine milk of abnormal composition. A further six samples were adulterated only in that they contained traces of penicillin or other bacteriostat, presumably as a result of veterinary treatment having been given to cows in milk.

THE ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations require that after mixing the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream, they are to be pasteurised by one or other of three specified methods, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. The Regulations make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice-cream which has not been so treated or which has been allowed to reach a temperature exceeding 20°F. without again being treated. They exempt from pasteurisation or sterilisation certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make such treatment unnecessary.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year, 29 samples of Ice-Cream were obtained from various premises and sales vehicles and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Results were as follows : Grade 1, 20 ; Grade 2, 4 ; Grade 3, 3 ; Grade 4, 2.

In addition, following two consecutive Grade 4 results from one manufacturer, 5 samples were taken of ice-cream mixture at various stages in the manufacturing process. The results of tests on these samples assisted in an investigation into the source of contamination in the plant, which was subsequently found and remedied. All further samples of Ice-Cream from this manufacturer have proved to be Grade 1.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prescribed amended standards of composition for ice-cream and " Parev " (Kosher) ice, and introduce separate standards of composition for dairy ice-cream and milk ice. Alternative standards are prescribed for certain descriptions of ice-cream containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree.

THE LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice-cream in a manner suggestive of butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest, unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk fat (apart from fat introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent), but permit the presence of skimmed milk solids to be declared. The Regulations also impose requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice-cream containing fat other than milk fat. The administration of these Regulations was carried out by visits and inspections which showed that the Regulations were being complied with.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS

Inspections were carried out in shops, food factories, warehouses, restaurant and hotel kitchens, canteens, ice-cream manufacturers' and dealers' premises, butchers' shops, market halls and cold stores, and of vehicles used for the transport of meat and foodstuffs.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Butchers' shops	69
Butchers' permanent stalls in Market	10
Bakehouses	45
Confectioners' Shops	44
Restaurants and Cafes	37
Hotels serving meals	12
Grocers' Shops	148
Wet Fish Shops	14
Fried Fish Shops	31
Ice-Cream Premises :	
(a) Manufacturers	3
(b) Retailers	302

Inspections of registered food premises :

Manufacturers of Preserved Food	319
Ice-Cream Premises	221

Inspections of food premises other than those registered under Section 16 : 2,047

By inspection and informal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 137 food premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS

114 visits were made in this connection.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

435 inspections were carried out under the above-mentioned Act. Although the provisions of the Act and the various Orders made under the Act were found to be generally well complied with, it was necessary to caution a number of traders regarding infringements which appeared to be due, in the main, to ignorance of the provisions rather than deliberate intention to deceive the public.

MEAT INSPECTION

NUMBERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1962	6,417	413	25,190	7,686	39,766
1963	6,587	210	23,768	7,019	37,584
1964	5,683	91	21,846	7,493	35,113
Increase	—	—	—	474	—
Decrease :	904	119	1,922	—	2,471

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED

Year	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1962	43	12	72	8	135
1963	53	22	96	26	197
1964	25	6	69	7	103
Increase :	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	28	16	27	19	94

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was
30 Tons, 9 Cwts. and 6 Lbs.

UN SOUND MEAT, CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	11,510	216	2,663	1,267	15,656
	<u>11,510</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>2,663</u>	<u>1,267</u>	<u>15,656</u>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	42	—	—	794	836
Other Conditions	39,289	43	10,453	1,050	50,835
	<u>39,331</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>10,453</u>	<u>1,844</u>	<u>51,671</u>

IMPORTED MEAT

Imported meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year consisted of :
168 lbs. Beef, 40 lbs. Liver and 30 lbs. Kidneys.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1958

During the year 31 Licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued.

CATTLE MARKET

The following numbers of animals were sold by auction at the Cattle Market :

Cattle	....	....	....	....	....	252
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sheep and Lambs	....	....	....	....	....	751
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	656
TOTAL	....	....	....	....	....	<u>1660</u>

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,496	3,187	91	21,846	7,493
Number Inspected	2,496	3,187	91	21,846	7,493
All diseases except TUBER- CULOSIS and CYSTICERCI : Whole carcases condemned	4	21	6	69	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,485	2,094	—	2,518	158
Percentage of number in- spected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cys- ticerci	59.6	66.3	6.6	11.8	2.2
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	44
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	0.03	—	—	0.58
CYSTICERCOSIS : Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	4	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	7	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Of 179 samples analysed, 8 were formal milk samples, of which one was found to be deficient in fat and one was found to contain penicillin.

The remaining 171 samples, all informal, were :—

Milk	....	....	....	....	....	121
Ice-Cream	....	....	....	....	....	21
Sweets and Chocolates	....	....	....	....	....	6
Fruit Curd	....	....	....	....	....	3
Baby Food	....	....	....	....	....	2
Butter	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bread	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cream	....	....	....	....	....	2
Soft Drinks	....	....	....	....	....	2

and one sample each of Ground Almonds, Jam, Mincemeat, Rum Butter, Cheese, Drinking Chocolate, Dripping, Ice Lolly Syrup, Pickles, Vinegar, Cold Medicine, Cough Medicine, Indian Brandee, Cooking Fat, Invalid Food, White Pepper, Tinned Blackberries and Rum.

Details of items found to be not genuine are as follows :—

MILK

Seven samples of milk were found to contain penicillin or other bacteriostat. Of these, four were pasteurised milk from two sources and three were raw milk from three sources. The Dairy managements were contacted regarding the pasteurised milk, and as a result, a circular letter was sent out from one Dairy to producers, warning them not to send in milk from animals which had recently had antibiotic treatment. The other Dairy was found to have recently instituted tests for antibiotic content of incoming milk, and warning letters had been sent out to several producers. In the case of the three samples of raw milk, the Dairy receiving these supplies and the Regional Office of the Milk Marketing Board were informed, following which an officer of the Board visited the producers concerned.

An informal sample of raw milk, taken from a bulk delivery to a local pasteurising plant, was found to contain a very small amount of extraneous water.

Three formal samples, taken shortly afterwards from the same supply, proved to be genuine. The producer was informed of the result of the informal sample and he was advised to take certain precautions to avoid the possibility of extraneous water gaining access to the milk. Several later samples from the same producer proved to be genuine.

An informal sample of raw milk taken from a bulk delivery to a local pasteurising plant, proved to be 8.3% deficient in fat. Following this, formal samples were taken from a consignment of five churns of milk from the same source. Of these, one sample proved to be 6.6% deficient in fat, but the fat percentages in the remaining four churns were high enough to enable an average figure for the consignment as a whole to be satisfactory. The producer was notified of the results of analysis and a further sample from the same producer proved to be genuine.

An informal sample of pasteurised milk from a local pasteurising plant was found to contain a small quantity of extraneous water. The Dairy management were informed and an investigation was carried out to trace the source. It seemed likely that the cause of the trouble was the fact that the first run of milk through the pasteurising plant was no longer being diverted for manufacturing purposes, as had formerly been the case, and although a certain amount of milk was being run through the plant and stored for later manufacturing use, prior to the commencement of bottling, it appeared that the quantity used was not sufficient to clear any moisture left from the cleansing process. For a short

period, varying quantities of milk were run through the plant in this way, during which time two further samples proved to contain extraneous water, and tests were carried out by the Dairy Laboratory staff in order to determine the minimum throughput necessary to ensure that all water in the plant was cleared. This figure was determined within a short time and when it had been put into operation all further samples proved to be genuine.

FRUIT CURD, MINCEMEAT AND RUM BUTTER

Two samples of Fruit Curd, one sample of Mincemeat and one sample of Rum Butter, all informal, were found to be not properly labelled. The Fruit Curd and Rum Butter had no labels, but should have borne the name of the food, the name and address of the packer and a declaration of net weight. The Mincemeat was labelled but the label did not bear the name and address of the packer. In addition, in the case of the Rum Butter, a showcard on display listed the ingredients in the wrong order.

In all cases, the vendors were interviewed and the labelling requirements were explained to them, following which they took the necessary steps to correctly label these products.

SWEETS

An informal sample of sweets, described on a showcard as being "Devon Cream Toffees," proved on analysis to have a butterfat content of only 1.6%, whereas it is accepted that any description such as "cream" or "butter" is undesirable where the butterfat content of confectionery is less than 4%. The vendor was interviewed and the manufacturer's invoice and carton labels were examined. These described the sweets as "Cornish Caramels," and the vendor stated that it had been his own idea to change the description. It was known that the vendor had only recently started in this type of business and it was found that he had little knowledge of the provisions regarding the labelling or description of foods. The provisions in general were explained to him, and, in particular, those relating to the use of the descriptions "butter" or "cream." The showcard relating to the sweets was removed and replaced by one bearing the manufacturer's description. The vendor agreed that in future he would sell goods under the description given by the manufacturers.

BABY FOOD

Two informal samples of the same product, a baby food liquid concentrate, were submitted for analysis. The first tin, which was "blown," was sent for examination and the Analyst's report showed that it contained 70 millilitres of gas, consisting of approximately equal proportions of carbon dioxide and hydrogen. A portion of the tin's contents was sent by the Analyst for bacteriological examination and the bacteriological report showed that the gas formation was due to the presence of three types of coliform bacilli.

The second tin was sent later for analysis of the contents, to compare with the declared list of ingredients and in order to ascertain whether the product complied with the applicable labelling requirements. The Analyst's report showed that the label did not comply with the Labelling Provisions of the First Schedule of the Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960. These Regulations require foods of certain composition to be labelled with the words "Unfit for Babies," or other specified alternatives, unless the product is one listed in the Second Schedule of the Regulations, those listed having to conform to a specified standard of content. The product in question was not one of those listed as being exempt from this labelling requirement.

The manufacturers were contacted regarding these two samples, and they replied as follows :—

- (i) In respect of the “blown” tin, all the tins of the same serial number, kept at the factory for control testing, had proved to be sterile. However, it was possible for a faulty tin to take in water during the cooling process, and although the cooling water is chlorinated, it may not be sterile. They had recently installed a new type of “leaking can detector,” and they were hoping that this would prevent any faulty tins being passed through the cooling process in future.
- (ii) In respect of the labelling of the product, they were aware of the necessity of obtaining exemption from the full labelling requirements of the Regulations, as they had previously done so in connection with the powder form of this Baby Food. The firm had approached the Ministry of Health in February, 1963, asking them to amend the Regulations in respect of this liquid concentrate. Following technical consultation with the Ministry, concerning the formula and methods of manufacture, they were informed by the Ministry in a letter dated 1st October, 1963, that the product had received approval and that the next stage would be for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to bring about its inclusion in the appropriate Schedule to the Regulations.

The firm was, therefore, under the impression that the amending procedure was well under way when they first marketed the product in January, 1964. As a result of recent enquiries they had discovered that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had not taken any steps in the matter, but the firm had received verbal assurances, from the officials directly concerned in both Ministries, that the necessary steps would be taken, without delay, to put the amending procedure in motion.

In view of the position stated in this reply no further action was taken.

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS

FOREIGN MATTER IN LOAF OF BREAD

A member of the public complained of some dark foreign matter in several slices of a wrapped, sliced loaf which she had purchased. Three of the affected slices were sent to the Public Analyst for examination and he reported that the contaminating matter consisted of pieces of cast-iron weighing 0.25 gramme, together with associated graphite and sand. This appeared to be a “casting scab,” probably derived from some piece of bakery machinery. The bakers, a large firm outside the Borough, were notified of the complaint and of the result of analysis, and they undertook to examine their plant to try to discover the source of the metal and to take all possible steps to prevent a recurrence.

BEEES IN TINNED BLACKBERRIES

A tin of Roumanian Blackberries, purchased by a member of the public, was found to contain ten large insects. Three of these were sent for examination by the Public Analyst, who reported that the insets were worker honey-bees, impregnated with blackberry juice, and that they had been subjected to heat treatment.

It was found that the firm who had sold the Blackberries locally had none left in stock. The importers were then informed and advised not to distribute any stocks which they may have had, until they had examined a representative proportion. The importers replied that they had already distributed all stocks of this commodity but that they had received no other complaints. However,

they had taken up the matter with the packers, a Government-controlled factory in Roumania, and felt sure that every effort would be made to avoid any similar occurrence.

MOULD IN MEAT PIE

A member of the public complained of the mouldy condition of a locally-produced meat pie, which she had purchased from a retail sales van. On examination, considerable mould growth was found on the meat and the internal surface of the pastry casing.

The matter was taken up with the van salesman and the Manager of the bakery concerned. It was found that due to a relief salesman having been in charge of the van for two days, then handing over stock to the regular salesman, combined with the fact that there was no daily stock check carried out, and that no instructions were issued by the firm as to the return of unsold perishable commodities, the meat pie could possibly have been between two and three days old when sold. If this was so, it would have been stored in the van for this period during particularly warm weather. In view of this incident, the Manager said that he would issue immediate instructions that all unsold meat pies should be returned daily by salesmen.

The circumstances of this case were reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the firm concerned.

FOREIGN MATTER IN A MALT LOAF

A member of the public complained of a small malt loaf which she had found to contain a piece of cloth. The loaf had been produced locally and the bakery was visited. It was found that the piece of cloth was identical with that used in the bakery to treat the surfaces of certain plant with edible oil. The presence of the cloth in the loaf could be accounted for by it having been carelessly left in the Divider and Semi-Moulder after oiling the machinery, then having been put into use without the cloth being detected.

As a result of this incident, this machine, which was in any case in a dangerous mechanical state, was taken out of use and the malt loaves prepared by hand. The bakery manager later said that he had issued a warning to his staff that instant dismissals would take place, in the event of any further incidents of this nature and that a notice to this effect would be posted in a suitable position. He also said that an alternative method of greasing the equipment was being urgently sought.

This case also was reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the firm concerned.

SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED

BY DESCRIPTION :

[illegible]

Tins of Sago	18
Tins of Sponge Pudding	9
Tins of Spaghetti	118
Tins of Jam	4
Tins of Ice Cream	7
Tins of Soft Drink	528
Jars of Meat Paste	7
Jars of Fish Paste	7
Packets of Assorted Frozen Foods	99
Boxes of Potatoes	30
Crates of Celery	3
Crates of Melons	6
Other items	44

BY WEIGHT :

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pears		8	2	8
Potatoes		8	2	0
Steak and Kidneys		1	2	26
Nuts		1	1	0
Fish		1	0	22
Ham			2	2
Assorted Joints			1	20
Turkey			1	14
Cheese			1	4
Bacon				27
Butter				14
Sweets				14
Other items			1	0
TOTAL	1	3	2	1

All condemned food, including meat from the Public Abattoirs, was incinerated at the Corporation Refuse Destructor.

SAMPLING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

During the year, samples of water were taken from the swimming baths at Abbey Road (Indoor) Baths and Walney Open-Air Pool, and submitted for bacteriological examination. Brief details regarding these samples are as follows :

ABBEEY ROAD BATHS

No. of samples taken	.....	36
No. regarded as being entirely satisfactory on bacteriological examination	.....	35
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only	.....	1

WALNEY OPEN-AIR POOL

No. of samples taken	.....	3
No. regarded as being entirely satisfactory on bacteriological examination	.....	1
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only	.....	2

It should be noted that the Walney Open-Air Pool is in use during the summer months only, that the water is pumped into the swimming pool unfiltered from the Irish Sea, and that the means of chlorination provided are anything but ideal, whereas in the case of Abbey Road Baths the water used is taken from the Town's supply and is subjected to a constant filtration and chlorination process.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

One Informal Sample of animal feeding stuff was taken and submitted for analysis, following the death of two bullocks which had been fed on it.

The result of analysis showed the feeding stuff to be of high quality and to contain no deleterious matter.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Number of Enquiries of the Local Authority (involving the Department in queries on outstanding Notices, the Rent Act, Slum Clearance and Smoke Control Areas) dealt with during the year : 1,471.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

The Public Health Inspectors carried out 14 inspections of schools.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke observations were carried out where necessary in connection with the routine application and enforcement of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, and improvements effected after discussion and advice to managements and firemen were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

AIR POLLUTION : MEASUREMENT AND RESEARCH

Throughout the year, the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was continued by the use of the Volumetric Apparatus, and details of such measurements were sent at monthly intervals to the Atmospheric Pollution Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for collation and inclusion in the national survey.

During the winter months and early spring, nuisance was again caused from grit and dust discharged from the chimneys of a range of boilers burning pulverised coal. Following efforts made by the firm in conjunction with officers of the National Coal Board, to alleviate the nuisance, without success, a scheme was prepared to convert the furnaces of the said boilers to oil burning, and at the end of the year, it was confidently anticipated that the coming year would see such conversion effected, with a consequent end of the repeated nuisance of dust and grit emission from this source.

Excessive smoke emission from a mobile steam crane-grab, causing serious nuisance, was abated following representations and recommendations to the firm concerned. The very defective funnel of the crane was renewed, the unsatisfactory quality of the coal used to fire the crane's boiler was replaced by coal of much better quality and suitable for the purpose, and the method of firing the boiler was greatly improved.

NOTIFICATION AND PRIOR APPROVAL OF NEW FURNACES

During the year, notifications in respect of 7 new furnaces were received along with applications for prior approval of such furnaces under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act. Prior approval was granted in respect of all the 7 furnaces.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

12 visits of inspection were made to premises of pig and poultry keepers under the provisions of the above Order, and one Licence was issued to a pig keeper to operate plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

During the year, 9 visits were made to premises under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and a Licence was granted in respect of premises used as an animal boarding establishment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

The Public Health Inspectors made 208 visits in connection with cases of infectious diseases and suspected food infections.

OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER AT ABERDEEN

Arising from the above-mentioned outbreak, and in accordance with directions issued to Medical Officers of Health by the Ministry of Health, Public Health Inspectors paid visits to all food warehouses, shops, canteens and other food catering premises in the town in a search for certain brands of 6 lb. tins of Corned Beef and Tongue imported from certain specified meat canning establishments in South America. A number of such tins were found to be in stock and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry they were promptly withdrawn from sale.

ANTHRAX-INFECTED MEAT IN LOCAL PET SHOP

Following the receipt of a consignment of beef at a local pet meat shop from a knacker's yard situated outside the County Borough, notification from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food indicated that the said meat was the flesh of a cow which had died from Anthrax. Immediate steps were taken to stop all sales from the shop and to obtain information as to the possibility of any of the meat having been sold and fed to animals.

As a result of the ready co-operation of the shopkeeper and the local Press, it was possible to trace everyone who had bought meat from the shop in question during the relevant period, and members of the staff visited them, advising on precautionary measures to be taken to safeguard their own health and that of their pets, and supervising the safe disposal of any suspect meat still in their possession.

In the meantime, all the meat found in the shop was seized and destroyed, and the whole of the interior of the shop and equipment therein thoroughly disinfected prior to being re-opened for business. The promptness, speed and efficiency with which the operation was carried out probably prevented what otherwise could have developed into a much more serious situation, resulting in cases of Anthrax in not only the human subject, but also in the animal. As in fact no such case arose, one could only conclude that the steps taken to prevent spread of the infection had been successful.

Section 7

Other Services

Details are given below of medical examinations carried out by Medical Officers :

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION

Fitness for employment and for acceptance to the superannuation scheme	393
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	58
Fitness to take up teaching appointments (Established Teachers)	43
Reports on employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	20
Examination of sick employees recommended for premature retirement	2
	<hr/> 516 <hr/>

22 male and 11 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. Five male and three female employees were unfit for employment.

The Medical Officers also carried out 117 examinations of children living with foster parents under arrangements made by the Authority, and 67 visits were paid to Dunlop House Children's Home and Family Group Homes.

CIVIL DEFENCE (TRAINING IN NURSING) REGULATIONS, 1963

TRAINING IN EMERGENCY HOME CARE

In accordance with the provisions of the above Regulations, arrangements were made with the local Voluntary Aid Societies for courses of training in home nursing and first aid to be held. As a first stage attendance at the courses was restricted to members of the Council's staff, and by the end of the year 6 courses had been held. 67 persons completed the courses and each was given a leaflet summarising the course, and a suitable certificate.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee has continued to function well and is of great value in bringing together all concerned with the welfare of families, who can help in preventing the break-up of homes and in dealing with "problem" families. Under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, the membership covers the whole range of social services, and the useful liaison established is extended to all those who have direct dealings with the cases reviewed. Mr. E. Royle, Senior Education Welfare Officer, is the Secretary of the Committee.

During the year 2 meetings were held. Attendances have been made by representatives as follows :—

Housing Department.

Furness Association for Social and Moral Welfare.

National Assistance Board.

Probation Service.

Group Almoner.

W.V.S.

Education Department.

National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Children's Department.

Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Ministry of Labour.

Welfare Department.

Health Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am obliged to Dr. J. F. Mackay for the following figures :—

NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN YEAR

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other Conditions		Totals	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Barrow-in-Furness	1	1	6	4	56	48	63	53
Lancashire	2	3	3	6	20	13	25	22
All Others	—	—	4	—	10	14	14	14

APPENDIX

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53 (Paragraph 4) AND 1/54 (Paragraph 5)

38 Forms B.D.8 were received, 5 of these being for cases whose registration as blind, or partially sighted, was not considered appropriate, and 1 in respect of the de-registration of a case. No cases of retrolental fibroplasia in premature infants, and no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY BLIND PERSONS

1st January to 31st December, 1964

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :	CAUSE OF DISABILITY		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No treatment	7	1	10
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	7	3	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	3	4

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	14	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	235	193	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	3	1	Nil
Total	264	210	2	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	9	Nil	2	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Nature of Work		Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	Making, etc.,	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1964

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Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The latter part of the year saw the temporary departure of Dr. P. A. Gardner on the D.P.H. Course, and the departure of Dr. M. T. Gyi into General Practice, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Gyi for all the work he has done during his period with the Department. We were very pleased during the year to welcome Dr. A. Hazelden, Dr. R. K. Majumdar and Dr. W. Slater. It is with great regret that I report the death of Mr. J. Magill, the E.N.T. Consultant to the School Health Service, and I am sure Members of the Committee would wish me to extend their condolences to his wife and children, and to express an appreciation of the service he gave.

The general health of the school children of Barrow is satisfactory, although the number of defects found to require treatment at periodic medical inspections has increased.

A rather disturbing feature in regard to infectious diseases, was the notification of tuberculosis in two school children. Both of these children have received treatment and progress has been very satisfactory. All the children who were in close contact with the two individual cases, who, I should add, attended different schools, were Heaf Tested immediately, and again six months later. The repeat Heaf Test has, I think, proved invaluable, as in one class four children had converted from negative to positive during that time, and have subsequently been X-rayed and followed up where necessary.

The graph showing the incidence of cases of plantar warts over the last few years is well worth studying. There can be little doubt, I think, as to the way in which most plantar warts are acquired when one takes note of the period during which the swimming baths were closed.

The use of radioactive substances was introduced for the first time into the school curriculum. The sources used are quite safe provided that the proper precautions are carried out, and every endeavour has been made to ensure that this is so.

A considerable advance has been made in the position regarding Health Education and quite a considerable amount is now being carried on in the Secondary Modern Schools, and at the time of writing I am also very glad to report that considerable progress has been made at the Girls' Grammar School towards including Health Education as a definite part of the school curriculum.

Quite considerable progress has been made with regard to the Dental Service and during the year a Student Dental Hygienist was appointed and is now undergoing training. At the time of writing, provision has also been made for the appointment of a Dental Auxiliary, and for the purchase of an X-Ray machine. In the past, cases requiring dental X-Rays were referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital. In spite of the steady progress that we are making towards better

dental health, the overall national position is really quite appalling. There is no one answer to this problem, but without doubt a delay in local authority fluoridation schemes is a contributory factor to the present position. However, it is to be hoped that further progress will be made in this direction within the next few years.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help, and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROBERTS,

Principal School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Barrow-in-Furness.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. M. T. Freell.

Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman J. Miller.

Alderman Mrs. P. Winn.

Councillor G. R. Atkinson, J.P.

Councillor G. E. Connell.

Councillor T. I. Cummings (until December, 1964).

Councillor Mrs. S. M. Finlay (deceased 13.9.64).

Councillor G. E. Hartshorn.

Councillor J. L. Jackson (from December, 1964).

Councillor T. McNulty.

Councillor E. Marston.

Councillor I. W. Swallow (until November, 1964).

Councillor E. Trescatheric.

Councillor C. W. Ward.

Very Rev. Canon J. McKenna, M.B.E.

Rev. A. R. Fountain.

Rev. G. Angus Rudd.

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at the end of the year : 11,042

		No. of Schools	Average No. of children attending
Primary Schools	County	20	4637
	Voluntary	7	1399
Secondary Schools	County	8	2746
(including one Technical School)	Voluntary	2	719
Grammar Schools	....	2	1129
Nursery School	....	1	105
Roa Island Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children....	....	1	72
Richard Brunskill Special School for E.S.N. Pupils ....	....	1	92
Independent School (Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory) (where the facilities afforded by the School Health Service are extended) ....	....	1	143

SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon.
Special Inspection Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon as required
Ophthalmic Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning.
Dental Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon. Monday, Wednesday and Thurs- day evening.
Orthopædic Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Approximately every month Tuesday morning.
Physiotherapy Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road.	Monday, Tuesday, Thurs- day and Friday after- noon. Monday and Wednesday morning.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	North Lonsdale Hospital	Wednesday afternoon
Cerebral Palsy Clinic*	North Lonsdale Hospital	Thursday morning and Fri- day morning.

* Conducted by the Consultant Pædiatrician, Dr. M. B. Morris, under arrangements made by the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee, and with the participation of the Local Authority's Physiotherapist.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A programme of routine medical inspections was carried out during the year on the same lines as in 1963.

Three inspections were carried out during the school life of each child, one in the second term after entry to school, one during the last year at the primary school and one in the penultimate term of the last year of attendance at a secondary school. Routine medical inspections were also carried out each term at the Bram Longstaffe Nursery School and all Infant Schools. In addition school nurses tested the vision of all eight year old children, making a total of four routine examinations during a child's school life.

Roa Island Special School is now catering for more Physically Handicapped Children and the school was again visited more or less weekly during 1964.

In most cases children whom medical staff wished to review, were seen at school.

Special examinations, whenever defects found at routine examinations were felt to require review at an earlier date than the next routine inspection, continued to be carried out at the Authority's clinic.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of children examined :—

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected
1960 and later	179
1959	597
1958	370
1957	28
1956	28
1955	18
1954	463
1953	578
1952	173
1951	35
1950	398
1949 and earlier	721
TOTAL	3588

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations	85
Re-inspections	754
Total	839

Physical condition of children examined :—

	No.	% of total
Satisfactory	3573	99.6
Unsatisfactory	15	.4

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 674 compared with 579 in 1963.

		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Total including all other age groups inspected	
		Entrants		Leavers			
Defect or disease		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	.....	12	24	28	46	92	108
Eyes	(a) Vision	53	87	97	174	262	408
	(b) Squint	16	16	12	13	54	49
	(c) Other	3	2	6	34	12	58
Ears	(a) Hearing	1	41	4	34	6	97
	(b) Otitis Media	3	13	1	19	6	39
	(c) Other	—	2	1	10	1	14
Nose and Throat	.....	17	110	9	41	33	181
Speech	.....	12	25	1	1	18	35
Lymphatic Glands	.....	3	28	—	12	3	65
Heart	.....	—	21	—	15	3	66
Lungs	.....	8	30	—	25	15	89
Developmental							
	(a) Hernia	—	4	—	1	2	7
	(b) Other	1	78	—	28	5	150
Orthopaedic							
	(a) Posture	2	6	7	13	18	22
	(b) Feet	33	30	11	24	61	79
	(c) Other	12	72	21	61	45	192
Nervous System							
	(a) Epilepsy	2	3	1	7	3	18
	(b) Other	2	13	4	6	11	30
Psychological							
	(a) Development	—	3	—	4	—	19
	(b) Stability	2	6	—	7	2	24
Abdomen	.....	2	8	3	27	13	53
Other	.....	3	30	2	4	9	43
Totals	.....	187	652	208	606	674	1846

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of defects found at special inspections.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	1	—
Eyes :		
(a) Vision	46	30
(b) Squint	1	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears :		
(a) Hearing	26	31
(b) Otitis Media	—	—
(c) Other	1	1
Nose and Throat	6	2
Speech....	5	2
Lymphatic Glands	—	1
Heart	2	1
Lungs	4	4
Developmental :		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	3	14
Orthopædic :		
(a) Posture	2	—
(b) Feet	6	3
(c) Other	7	1
Nervous System :		
(a) Epilepsy	1	1
(b) Other	1	3
Psychological :		
(a) Development	1	—
(b) Stability	3	—
Abdomen	2	—
Other	3	2
Totals	121	97

The School Medical Officers carried out Audiometric examinations at the School Clinic, Arndene, and Routine Medical Inspections at Schools. Of 161 school children suspected of having defective hearing, 12 of these were considered to require treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

SUMMARY OF PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups inspected (By Year of Birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in previous table	Total individual Pupils
1960 and later	1	13	13
1959	34	74	95
1958	18	34	49
1957	2	5	7
1956	4	3	5
1955	4	2	5
1954	32	64	86
1953	53	75	113
1952	17	19	30
1951	—	1	1
1950	30	46	69
1949 and earlier	67	61	121
TOTALS	262	397	594

VISITS TO THE HOMES OF CHILDREN BY SCHOOL NURSES

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 513 as compared with 443 in 1963. These figures do not give a true picture of the liaison with the home; the majority of the school nurses are also employed as health visitors and on their regular visits to young children in the family they are able to enquire about the children at school. Such enquiries are not included in the above figure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

During the year 311 children made 3,215 attendances; of these, 306 children made 3,210 attendances for the treatment of plantar warts (See Graph and paragraph 4 of Preface).

The various out-patient clinics of the North Lonsdale Hospital were also available to school children and during the year 2,382 children made 6,044 attendances.

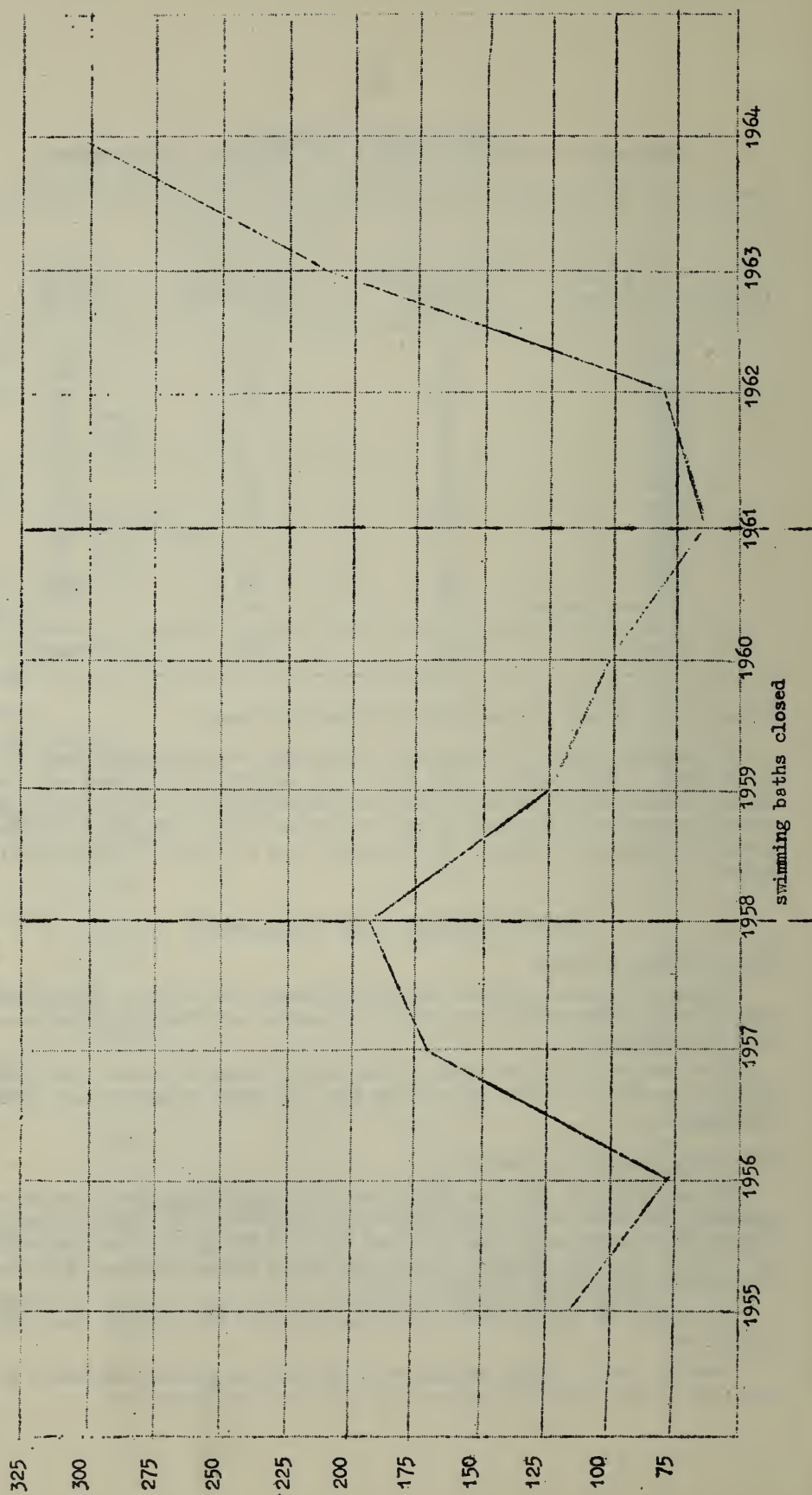
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

By arrangements with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, separate Specialist Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for children at the North Lonsdale Hospital were conducted by Mr. J. Potter, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., who succeeded Mr. J. Magill after his untimely death in the earlier part of the year. Children are referred through their own family doctors.

The clinics are held weekly and during the year 234 children made 592 attendances.

There is a fairly lengthy waiting list at the local hospital for operations for these defects, but urgent cases are dealt with, without delay.

INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES OF VERRUCAE.



OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Arrangements for the examination of children with defective vision and minor eye conditions were the same in substance as in previous years.

The routine work performed in the clinic comprised the examination, diagnosis and treatment of various ocular conditions in children referred by the school medical officers, and, in a few instances, by their family doctors. Glasses were prescribed to correct refractive errors. Children who required medical treatment for minor affections of the eye received the appropriate therapy at the clinic. Where hospitalisation or surgery was indicated, the child was referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital.

912 school children made 1290 attendances at the clinic ; 821 children had their eyes tested, and 557 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Errors of Refraction	....	....	....	....	....	....	657
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Disorders of Ocular Motility	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Post-Operative Squints still under observation	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Nothing Abnormal Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	....	67
Ocular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Trauma	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Discharged	....	....	....	....	....	....	23

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Mr. R. Harrison, Additional Orthopædic Consultant Surgeon, to the Barrow and Furness group of hospitals, attends the clinic at monthly intervals and sees children with orthopædic defects ascertained at routine medical inspection or referred by the family doctor.

Treatment between clinics is carried out by Miss Johnson, the Authority's Physiotherapist. Hospital treatment is provided at the North Lonsdale Hospital in the case of short stay cases, whilst conditions requiring longer terms of hospitalisation are admitted to the Ethel Hedley Hospital.

The Orthopædic Clinic was held on 11 occasions and 89 school children made 145 attendances. The average attendances of school children and pre-school children was 18.

In addition to physiotherapy treatment, 90 surgical appliances were fitted.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC

The following table shows the treatment given :—

	Number of Children	Number of Attendances
U.V.R. Therapy	4	43
Remedial Exercises	89	1118
Strappings	10	347
Others	21	202

Miss M. Johnson, the Physiotherapist, reports as follows :—

“ Work amongst the physically handicapped children at Roa Island Special School is also steadily on the increase, but is greatly restricted due to the lack of suitable accommodation, particularly in the case of the Group Therapy, which is so beneficial to these children. This situation is likely to get worse as, each year, more Cerebral Palsy Children will be referred for treatment.”

HOSPITAL TREATMENT

No change has taken place in the procedure for referring school children for Specialist opinion, investigation or treatment through the child's own family doctor. Advice of hospital admissions and discharges, together with copies of all reports by hospital specialists to family doctors are forwarded for the information of the school medical officers.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the school nurses made 23,706 routine cleanliness inspections and 885 re-inspections of school children. 389 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 57 individual pupils. 2 cleansing orders (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) were issued.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF CLEANLINESS (HEAD)
INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	Average No. of Pupils	No. of examin- ations	No. of re-exam- inations	No. unclean	Percentage unclean	
					1964	1963
Abbotsmead County Junior	370	645	5	10	2.7	1.58
Abbotsmead County Infants'	276	702	36	25	9.1	2.18
Alfred Barrow Boys' Secondary	364	—	—	—	—	—
Alfred Barrow Girls' Secondary	338	422	25	21	6.2	3.95
Barrow Island County Junior	171	421	—	1	.6	0.58
Barrow Island County Infants'	163	603	102	3	1.8	0.66
Bram Longstaffe Nursery	105	298	—	1	1.0	1.92
County Grammar School for Boys	570	—	—	—	—	—
County Grammar School for Girls	559	919	2	4	.7	—
Greengate County Junior Boys	245	684	—	8	3.2	—
Greengate County Junior Girls	215	1272	49	21	9.8	9.32
Greengate County Infants	183	507	10	9	4.9	6.89
Holker County Secondary for Boys	376	666	4	8	2.1	—
Ormsgill County Junior	278	739	62	19	6.8	5.05
Ormsgill County Infants	211	547	52	10	4.7	13.04
Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory	143	421	—	—	—	1.25
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	176	184	2	1	.6	—
Ramsden County Infants'	150	432	5	7	4.7	9.80
Richard Brunskill Special (E.S.N.)	92	163	—	13	14.1	16.16
Risedale County Secondary	402	348	5	7	1.7	0.23
Roa Island Special	72	405	5	3	4.2	11.42
Roose County Primary	177	486	2	1	.6	—
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary	292	849	29	12	4.1	6.90
South Newbarns County Junior	321	643	2	5	1.6	1.77
South Newbarns County Infants'	212	464	196	9	4.2	1.97
South Walney County Junior	283	807	—	1	.4	—
South Walney County Infants'	198	538	—	1	.5	—
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	543	1870	60	44	8.1	3.83
St. Columba's R.C. Primary	232	104	4	3	1.3	—
St. George's C. of E. Primary	95	650	109	16	16.9	13.79
St. James's C. of E. Junior	235	469	2	7	3.0	3.71
St. James's County Infants'	170	306	6	9	5.3	5.80
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	236	768	30	39	16.5	0.53
St. Mary's R.C. Infants'	150	459	14	25	16.7	17.85
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	159	299	1	1	.6	—
County Technical School for Boys	310	—	—	—	—	—
Vickerstown County Primary	198	330	2	10	5.1	—
Victoria County Secondary	336	1052	29	9	2.7	2.33
Victoria County Junior	265	749	—	3	1.1	0.71
Victoria County Infants'	274	823	3	8	2.9	2.63
Walney County Secondary	377	354	—	2	.5	—
West Shore County Secondary	243	464	—	3	1.2	1.18
North Walney County Primary	277	844	32	10	3.6	2.95
	11042	23706	885	389	3.5	2.58

ENURETIC CLINIC

Dr. A. Hazelden, who conducts the Enuretic Clinic, has contributed the following information :—

“ The Enuretic Clinic has continued to hold weekly sessions during 1964. Children have been referred mainly from the School Medical Officers, though some have been seen at the request of the General Practitioner.

The ages of those seen range from 5—15 years, and from these, suitable cases are selected for treatment with the Pad and Bell Apparatus, of which there are now nine in constant use.

The home of each child under treatment has been visited regularly by Miss Kearton, whose help and understanding of the problem has been invaluable, both to the parent and the Medical Officer.

During 1964, 36 children were seen at the Clinic. Of these, 24 cases were successfully treated with the Pad and Bell, the average duration of treatment being 6 to 8 weeks.

6 cases were still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

3 cases had not completed treatment for various reasons.

3 cases were considered unsuitable for treatment at that time.”

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is notified of infectious diseases occurring in school children ; when necessary these are investigated by the School Nurses. Children are normally excluded from school for the period recommended by the Department of Education and Science, but this may be varied by discussion with general practitioners.

The following table gives particulars of cases of notifiable disease occurring in school children during 1964 :—

Dysentery	....	....	....	....	4
Measles	....	....	....	....	404
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	2
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	10
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	8

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Special immunisation and vaccination sessions were arranged for school children at the Welfare Centre, School Clinic and the Community Hall. These were in addition to the ordinary immunisation sessions at the Welfare Centre.

The following table shows the number of children immunised and vaccinated during the year.

	Local Authority Clinics (including North Lonsdale Hospital)	General Practitioners
Primary Immunisations against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and/or Tetanus....	674	3
Re-inforcing Immunisations against Diph- theria, Whooping Cough and/or Tetanus	691	45
Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox	9	8
Re-vaccinations	2	7

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination continued throughout the year ; the table below shows the number of school children who received vaccination during the year.

Received course of oral vaccine (three doses)	117
Received fourth dose of oral vaccine (booster)	560

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Arrangements were continued to offer B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis to children aged 13 years and under 14 years at the end of the current school year. Older children who had missed vaccination in previous years were also included under an extension of the scheme.

B.C.G. VACCINATION DURING 1964

Name of School	No. of children to whom facili- ties were offered	No. of children whose parents consented to arrangements	No. of children tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis	Result of Tests		No. vaccinated (i.e. those with negative reaction to test)
				Posi- tive	Nega- tive	
Alfred Barrow Boys Secondary	92	81	69	10	54	54
Alfred Barrow Girls Secondary	82	68	63	10	44	44
Grammar School for Boys	83	72	70	11	55	55
Grammar School for Girls	89	83	89	11	77	77
Holker County Secondary	84	69	61	6	54	54
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	28	27	27	1	24	24
Richard Brunskill Special	17	8	7	3	2	2
Risedale County Secondary	77	69	69	11	48	48
Roa Island Special	5	5	6	—	5	5
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	132	113	97	3	87	87
Technical School for Boys	59	51	56	7	48	48
Victoria County Secondary	76	68	67	5	59	59
Walney County Secondary	80	75	71	9	58	58
"Absentee Sessions"	—	—	96	6	79	79
Totals	904	789	848	93	694	694

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
D. Number of handicapped pupils from the area who (i) were on the registers of (1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	2	38	19	2	89	2	5	157
(b) boarding pupils	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	1	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D (i), (ii), and (iii))	1	—	3	7	40	19	4	89	2	5	170
E. On or about 20th January, 1965, number of handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) who were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1964.

- (i) how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 7
- (ii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944 —
- (iii) how many reviews were carried out under the provisions of 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944 —

EPILEPSY

57 children suffering from epilepsy are attending ordinary schools, the control of epilepsy having reached the stage where none of these children is ascertained as handicapped, and thus in need of special educational treatment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE

The tables below give an outline of the work of Mr. de Quincey, the Educational Psychologist, and Miss Kearton, the Social Worker, at the Child Guidance Centre.

CHILDREN REFERRED

	New Cases	Re- tested	Tested in Schools	To tals
Boys	38	6	180	224
Girls	21	2	114	137
	<hr/> 59 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>	<hr/> 294 <hr/>	<hr/> 361 <hr/>

AGE GROUPS : NEW CASES

0—5	6—11	12—16
<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> 49 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

RANGE OF INTELLIGENCE : NEW CASES

I.Q. :	Below 70	....	....	....	....	2
	71—90	....	....	....	....	6
	91—110	....	....	....	....	35
	111—150	....	....	....	....	12
	Not tested	....	....	....	....	4

SOURCES OF REFERRAL : NEW CASES

Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Principal School Medical Officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Parents	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Education Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Psychiatrist	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Family Doctor	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Speech Therapist	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION : NEW CASES

Infants	....	....	....	....	....	5
Junior	....	....	....	....	....	48
Secondary Modern	....	....	....	....	....	3
Pre-School	....	....	....	....	....	3

REASONS FOR REFERRAL : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) (1) Suspected educational subnormality	0	2	2
(2) Suspected educational retardation	22	14	36
(b) Behaviour disorders			
(1) Aggressive and anti-social behaviour	5	2	7
(2) Timid and inhibited behaviour	3	1	4
(c) Truanting from school	2	0	2
(d) Miscellaneous, e.g. revision of I.Q.	6	2	8

METHODS OF TREATMENT : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(i) DIAGNOSTIC			
(a) Recommended for special treatment (e.g., speech therapist, Enuresis Clinic)	4	1	5
(b) Recommended for transfer to rem- edial groups	15	6	21
(c) Recommended for remedial help in own school	6	6	12
(ii) TREATMENT AT CENTRE			
Play therapy	1	1	2
(iii) ADVICE GIVEN ONLY			
(e.g. treatment unnecessary, transfer to another school)	12	7	19

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1)	Number of pupils inspected :—		
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	....	10142
	(b) As Specials	....	710
	Total (1)....	....	10852
(2)	Number found to require treatment	....	4724
(3)	Number offered treatment	....	3290
(4)	Number actually treated	....	3767
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment	....	9538
(6)	Half days devoted to : Periodic School Inspections	....	68½
	Treatment :		
	Day Sessions	....	867½
	Evening Sessions	....	146
	Total (6)....	....	1082
(7)	Fillings	....
	Permanent Teeth	....	2906
	Temporary Teeth	....	182
	Total (7)....	....	3088
(8)	Number of teeth filled	....
	Permanent Teeth	....	2864
	Temporary Teeth	....	181
	Total (8)....	....	3045
(9)	Extractions	....
	Permanent Teeth	....	920
	Temporary Teeth	....	3229
	Total (9)....	....	4149
(10)	Number of general anæsthetics given for extraction	....	1383
(11)	Number of half-days devoted to the administration of general anæsthetics by	....
	Dentists	....	7
	Medical Practitioners	....	99
	Total (11)	....	106
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	....	57
(13)	Other operations....	....
	Crowns	....	31
	Inlays	....	—
	Other Treatment	....	4040
	Total (13)	....	4071
(14)	Orthodontics :		
	(a) Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	827	
	(b) Half-days devoted to orthodontic treatment....	75	
	(c) Cases commenced during the year	40	
	(d) Cases brought forward from the previous year	86	
	(e) Cases completed during the year	51	
	(f) Cases discontinued during the year	9	
	(g) Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	126	
	(h) Number of removable appliances fitted	77	
	(i) Number of fixed appliances fitted.	—	
	(j) Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	—	

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. D. D. Watts, has contributed the following report :—

“ In spite of a staff shortage, all the 42 schools were inspected this year and routine treatment of all these completed during the same year. So far as school inspections are concerned, there are roughly about 25% Authorities in England and Wales who are inspecting 90% or more schools once every year. Our inspection rate has been 100% since 1961. It is, therefore, quite clear now that the Dental Services of this Authority are on a good footing. 10,852 children were inspected at schools this year and the percentage of children requiring treatment was 43.5%, which is considerably lower than 1963, when the percentage was 55.1%, while the same figure in 1950 was 88.8%.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

	National Average		Barrow-in-Furness	
	1963	1963	1964	
Average of Inspections	49%	100%	100%	
Average of children found at Inspections to require treatment	62%	55.1%	43.5%	
Average of actually treated out of those found at Inspections to require treatment....	51.3%	63%	80%	
Average of children with a complete set of perfect teeth	2%	3.8%	3%	
Average treatments per session	6.3%	9.4%	11.9%	

(NOTE : National average figures for 1964 not yet available).

The following table gives an idea of the general picture of dental fitness in this County Borough from 1961 onwards :—

TREATMENT COMPLETED PER 100 CHILDREN TREATED

Year	No. of teeth filled		No. of teeth extracted		General Anæsthetics	Dentures Supplied
	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous		
1961	65.4	3.1	38.9	96.3	32.15	2.02
1962	70.1	4.5	34.2	87.3	31.8	1.99
1963	75.2	4.3	27	73.2	34.6	1.83
1964	76	4.8	24.4	85.7	36.7	1.51

The ratio of permanent teeth filled to permanent teeth extracted for caries :

1961	1962	1963	1964
1.9	2.2	2.8	3.2
to	to	to	to
1	1	1	1

The tables above are a clear indication of the marked improvement achieved in the ratio of permanent teeth filled to permanent teeth extracted for caries. It will be noticed that from 1·9 in 1961, the ratio has now shot up to 3·2, but I am still not satisfied in this respect. An ideal situation will be to bring this figure to 4 at least, as soon as possible. In the North there is a lower concentration of General Practitioners as compared to the South. Besides, there are more Local Authorities understaffed in the North and Midlands than in the South. This figure is, therefore, dependent on this important factor, too.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

So far we have been handicapped by a shortage of staff and our inability to carry out the Dental Health Education Programme effectively. During the year under review, the post of Dental Hygienist was sanctioned, and as it was not possible to recruit a trained Dental Hygienist in spite of several advertisements, arrangements were made to train one of our own students from Barrow, Miss J. Hankinson, who will be starting her training at Guy's Hospital, London, in April, 1965. She is due to finish her training at the end of January, 1966, and for the whole month of March, 1966, we have booked the Dental Health Education trailer, so kindly offered to us by the General Dental Council. This will give us a chance of having a rigorous Dental Health Education Programme in all the schools in the County Borough. Our trained Hygienist will carry out the main work under our instructions and supervision. I am sure this will improve matters to a great extent.

We have collected statistics regarding the tooth brushing habits of children in different schools this year, and it is surprising to find such a variation in the different age groups and in the different districts in the same town. I will illustrate this point in the table given below :—

TEETH BRUSHING HABIT

	1 Never	2 Seldom	3 Once Daily	4 Twice Daily	5 Three Times Daily	Total of 3, 4 and 5 treatment requiring	% of children
SECONDARY SCHOOLS							
Girls' Grammar	78%	5·3%	21·9%	58·8%	13·6%	94·3%	27·7%
Victoria Girls'	4%	14·3%	30·5%	48·6%	6·2%	85·3%	37·8%
Risedale Mixed	3·2%	27·0%	27·9%	39·1%	2·8%	69·8%	39·6%
JUNIOR SCHOOLS							
South Newbarns	2·9%	19·9%	32·0%	34·6%	10·6%	77·2%	33·0%
Ormsgill	8·6%	38·2%	30·4%	20·1%	2·7%	55·2%	53·8%

In other words, the regular "Brushing Habit" of children varies from a low figure of 55·2% to a high figure of 94·3%. The result of this is that in the schools with a high figure of brushing teeth regularly, the percentage of children requiring treatment is only 27·7%, whereas in the schools with a low figure of brushing habit the percentage of children requiring treatment is 53·8%; thus the difference is self-explanatory . . . the more the food is allowed to stick around teeth, the more the teeth decay, and vice-versa.

The whole thing, therefore, boils down to **efficient oral hygiene**. This is a factor in which parents can help a lot, but very few parents have time even to have an occasional peep into the child's mouth. To prove this point, we have found that in such districts of the town where a majority of both parents are working, the oral hygiene is more neglected than in those districts where only the father is working, and where social environments of the family are more sound. Luckily in this town there are no "tuck-shops" in schools and in one or two schools where biscuits used to be distributed at playtime, this practice has now been stopped. In one school, the Head Teacher, with the co-operation of the parents, has enforced the practice of children bringing an apple every day in place of biscuits and sweets. This practice is bound to have a salutary effect in due course.

The table given below shows the percentage of children with a complete set of perfect teeth. This varies considerably in different age groups:—

Schools	No. of children inspected	No. of children with a complete set of perfect teeth	% of children with perfect teeth i.e., with no D.M.F.
7 Secondary Schools	2797	37	1.32%
4 Junior Schools	1009	24	2.38%
4 Infant Schools	726	97	13.36%

This clearly shows that the 5—7 year olds have the highest percentage of perfect teeth and 11—16 year olds the lowest. In other words, as the children grow older they are expected to be more regular in their habits and more careful about their teeth, but quite the opposite seems to be the case. As they grow older and get to Junior Schools, they start munching more toffees and chocolates. They also start eating indiscriminately in between meals and become more careless in the "tooth-brushing" habit. By the time they get into the Secondary Schools and have more sense and responsibility they have already many Decayed, Missing and Filled teeth. At that stage, even more frequent tooth brushing does not brighten the picture much, as the damage has already been done between the ages of 7—11. I, therefore, cannot help blaming the parents for not supervising the children and for not teaching them regular "brushing habits." This, therefore, brings us to the conclusion that Junior School children need more guidance and supervision as they are not old enough to distinguish between "good" and "bad." Nursery classes have the best teeth and the older they grow the more the teeth deteriorate rapidly.

STAFF PROBLEM

Out of a total of 148 Authorities in England and Wales there are only 27 which are fully staffed, calculating on the basis of the equivalent of one Dental Officer per 4,000 School Population. In staffing position we are 55th in England and Wales, which means that there are 94 Authorities behind us in this respect. There is, therefore, a general shortage of School Dental Officers, more so in the North and Midlands than in the South.

EVENING SESSIONS

Three Evening Sessions a week were held throughout the year.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

The number of children supplied with artificial teeth this year was 64, as compared to 73 in 1963 and 91 in 1962. This clearly indicates a good trend. It is, however, regrettable that there are quite a few children in Secondary Schools with full upper and/or lower dentures.

ORTHODONTIC CASES

This year 126 children were treated with orthodontic appliances and the number of total attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment was 827. For the last three years in succession we have not had the necessity to refer any of our cases to the consultant orthodontist at the North Lonsdale Hospital, though his services are readily available to us, if need be. Parents are very conscious in this respect now, as the slightest irregularity in the arrangement of the teeth is brought to our notice at once. This means our task is made easier.

X-RAYS

123 cases were referred to the X-Ray Department of the North Lonsdale Hospital and we have always met with a quick response from their staff in cases of "Emergency." There is, however, a great need now to have our own mobile X-Ray machine at the clinic to enable us to use it for diagnostic purposes as there are innumerable subgingival cavities which cannot be detected by clinical examination alone. At the time of writing I am glad to say that money has been included in the estimates for the purchase of such a machine.

We are extremely grateful to the Consultant Oral Surgeon, Consultant Orthodontic Surgeon, Consultant Radiologist and the Head Teachers of all the schools for their kindness and ready co-operation."

MISCELLANEOUS

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following commentary :

PHYSICAL TRAINING, SWIMMING AND ORGANISED GAMES

Most schools have the equivalent of a daily period of physical activity, the content of which varies with the age, aptitude and ability of the children concerned. The programme of work is centred round the physical education lesson, which aims at developing, in the individual child, the basic skills of running, jumping, climbing, throwing and catching.

During the year, the provision of climbing, agility and games apparatus was approved for eight primary and five secondary schools. All primary schools now have both indoor and outdoor climbing apparatus. Work was commenced on additional indoor facilities at Roose County Primary School and extensions were completed for the Victoria County Infants' School. The new County Technical School for Boys was opened, bringing into use a fully equipped gymnasium/hall, changing room and showering facilities. The construction of the new gymnasium and ancillary rooms continues at the County Grammar School for Boys.

The " pool " of camping and rock climbing equipment continued to be used extensively at week-ends and during holidays by organised school parties and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme candidates. There was a considerable increase in the number of standing camps and the demand for equipment was at a high level from April until September.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme for Girls produced 68 Bronze, 5 Silver and 2 Gold Awards, whilst the Scheme for Boys produced 57 Bronze, 13 Silver and 7 Gold Awards ; the candidates were drawn mainly from 10 secondary school groups.

All primary and secondary schools continued to make full use of the Abbey Bath. As a result of testing, the following certificates were awarded :—

Beginners	Distance	Speed	Proficiency
670	864	9	13

The weekly period of organised games continued in all primary and secondary schools, augmented by out-of-school leagues in hockey, netball, rounders, cricket, association and rugby league football and inter-school competitions in athletics cross-country running, basketball and swimming.

The development of four playing fields for primary schools and for three secondary schools was completed. Construction work was finished on an additional hard surfaced area for two secondary schools.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

(a) Average number of children receiving milk on each school day	9139
(b) Average number of children receiving meals on each school day....	3619
(c) Number of centres supplying meals	30

